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Judge James Simpson and John L. Scott will hereafter principle law in partership in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. Judge Simpson would respectfully refer to all persons who have known him, either at the Bar or as Circuit Judge in early life, or more recently as ludge of the Court of Appeals of Kouticky. John L. Scott would refer to the persons heretofore referred to by him in his published eard.

All business in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court entrusted to this firm will receive faithful and prompt attention.

jan3 w&t-wl.

A. J. JAMES, Attorney and Counselor at Law, FRANKFORT, KY. P Office on West side St. Clair street, near the ret-house.

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Attorney at Law, ST. CLAIR STREET, Two doors North of the Court-House, FRANKFORT, KY

JAMES P. METCALF, Attorney at Law, FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the Court of Appenls. Office on St. Clair street, over Drs. Sneed & Rodman's. feb22 wat.wtf

P. U. MAJOR, Attorney at Law, FRANKFORT, KY. OFFICE on St. Clair street, near the Court House. Will practice in the Circuit Courts of the 8th Jucicial District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and all other courts held in Frankfort.

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Apr? w&t-wtf

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The hother calling himsoil HENRY CHAP.

In the Rockeastle Country Jail, at Mt. Vernon, Ky., one of them calling himsoil HENRY CHAP.

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For the Speedy and Permanent ture of Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal and Dinrual Emissions, Nervous and General Debilsty, Impotence, and all Dineases arising from Solitary Hobits, or Excessive Indularnee.

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ment. ] They immediately arrest necturnal and diur-[FThey inneclately arrest nocturnal and duranal emissions.

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Sore Throat and Diptheria Is soon relieved by Gargling the Throat with mix-ture of Pain Killer and water.

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There is nothing better. It has been favorably known for more than twent; years to be the ONLY SURE SPECIFIC For the many diseases incident to the human fam-

Internally and Externally It works equally sure.

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Pain Killer as a remedy for Colds. Coughs, Burns
Sprains, and Rheumatism, for the cure of which
have successfully used it. induces me to cheerlully
reconnuerd its virtues to others.

A few months ago I had recourse to it to destroy
a felon; although I had never beard of its heing
used for that purpose; but having suffered intensely
from a former one, and having no other remedy at
hand, I applied the Pain Killer freely for about fifteen unutes at evening, and repeated the application very briefly the next morning, which entirely
destroyed the felon, and increased my confidence in
the utility of the remedy.

Yours truly,
Minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

THE PAIN KILLER

Tours truly,

Minister of the Westeyan Methodist Church,

THE PAIN KILLER

llas been tested in every variety of climate, and by almost every nation known to Americans. It is the almost every nation known to Americans. It is the almost constant companion and inestimable friend of the missionary and the traveler, on sea and land, and no one should travel on our LAKES or RIVERS WITHOUT IT.

Be sure you call for and get the genuine Pain Killer, as many worthless nostrums are attempted to be sold on the great reputation of this valuable medicine.

sold on the great reputation of cine.

[1] Phrections accompany each bottle.
Sold by Dealers everywhere.
Price 25 cts., 30 cts., and 31 per hottle.

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Proprietors for the Western and Southern States,

Cincinnati. O. Sold Wholesale and Retail by
J. M. Mills, Frankfort; Norton & Sharpe, Lexington; Frank Fitch, Lexington; D. T. & I. B. Morton,
Lexington; D. B. Miller, Covington; Scaton & Brodcrick, Maysville; Edward Wilder, Louisville; and
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The Afflieted's Friend. Don't Delay to PURIFY THE BLOOD. DR. WEAVER'S

CANKER & SALT RHEUM SYRUP, FOR THE CURE OF Canker, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofulous Disenses
Cutaneous Eruptions, Noro Eyes, und every
kind of Diseases urising from an impure state of the
Blood.

The most effective Blood Purifier of the NINETEENTH CENTURY. IT is the proscription of an Educated Physicinn, and all who are afflicted with any of the above named diseases, should use it without delay. It will drive the diseases from the system, and when ouce out on the Skin, a few applications of

DR. WEAVER'S Cerate, or Cintment, nnd you have a permanent cure.

The Cernte has proved itself to be the hest Ointment ever invented, and where once used, it has never heen known to fail of effecting a permanent cure of Old Sores, Tetter and Ringworm, Seald Hend. Chilhlains and Frost Bites, Barher's Itch, Chapped or Cracked Hands, or lips, Blotches or Pimples on Stee and for

Sore Nipples and Sore Eyes, the Cerate is the only thing required to cure should be kept in the house of every lamily.

Price of Syrup \$1. Cerate 25 cents per hottle.

Directions accompany each hottle.

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nd Southern States Cincinnati, O.
To whom all orders for the above Medicines may be To whom all orders for the above Medicines may he addressed.
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J. M. Mills, Frankfort, Norton & Sharpe, Lexington; Frank Fitch, Lexington, D. T. & I. B. Morton, 1 exington; D. B. Miller, Covington; Seaton & Brodcrick, Massville; Edward Wilder, Louisville; and all Louisville Druggists.

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Good for the Stomach, Pleasing to the

Taste, is DR. S. O. RICHARDSON'S SHERRY WINE BITTERS THE CELEBRATED NEW ENGLAND REMEDY

HABITUAL CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Fever and Ague, General Debility, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Stomach, Liver, or Bowels.

THEY are used and recommended by leading Physicians of the country, and all who try them pronounce them invaluable.

Dr. JAMES L. LEEPERE, writes from Navarro Stark. co., Ohio, "The Bitters are highly praised by those suffering from indigestion, d. spepsia, and liver complaint."

the supering from maggestion, dispepsia, and fiver complaint."
E. S. DAVIS, Postmaster at Williamsport, Ohio, as, "they give great satisfaction. I use them myself, buving taken cold, become prostrate and lost as appetite. It relieved me, and I can recommend t with great assurance of its merits."
Dr. WM. M. KERR, of Regersville. Ind., writes us hat they are the most valuable medicine offered. Io has recommended them with great success, and with them made several cures of palpitation of the neart and general debility.

with them made several cures of palpitation of the heart and generul debility.

THOMAS STANFORD, Esq., Blountsville, Henry, eo., Ind., writes us a long letter, under date of May 4.

1860. He was much reduced, having been afflicted for three years with great nervous dehility, palpitation of the heart of the most severe and prostrating character, "after using a few bottles! was complete by restored, and am now in robust health."

GEO, W. HOFFMAN says he was afflicted with rheumatism for twouty years, in all its various forms, and not the date of his letter he had been two years well; the Bitters effecting the cure, when several physician, attending him could do him no cood. He says, "for rheumatism, dispepsia, liver complaint, kidney affection, or dropsy, it is a specific certain remedy." J. W. HUNT writes from Delphos, Allen co., Ohio da section where Fever und Ague prevails,) that he most cheerfully recommends them of decided merit in all cases of Fever and Agne, Dyspepsia, and

General Debility.
D. K. GALLEHERS, M. D., writes from Van Wert, Ohio, "I most respectfully recommend the Sherry Wine Bitters to the notice of Dyspeptic persoas, and to all who require a stimulating medicine. Such News we are Receiving Daily.

Such News we are the first such that the full directions accompany each bottle.

They are sold by Medicine dealers generally.

Price 75 cts. per bottle.

J. N. HARRIS & CO.,
Cincinnati, O. Proprietors for the Southern and Western States, o whom address all orders.

to whom address all orders.
For sale by
J.M. Mills, Frankfort, Ky., Norten & Shnrpc, Lexington, Ky., Frank Fitch, Lexington, Ky., D. T. & I.
B. Morton, Lexington, Ky., D. B. Miller, Covingtou;
Seston & Broderick, Maysville, Ky., Edward Wilder
Louisville, Ky., and by all Louisville Druggist,
mar7 wet-wiy

FOR REPRESENTATIVE OF FRANKLIN COUNTY, CAPT. THOMAS STEELE.

(Regular Election, first Menday in August.) TUESDAY ......JULY 30, 1861.

#### "The Stolen Guns."

Journal of the 27th, commenting upon the be restored. Would the Journal have the seizure of the State arms stored at Mayfield, Governor to march an army into Tennessee, indulged in denunciatory language towards to recover property which her authorities the Governor, which cannot be suffered to voluntarily offer to restore? Would it have pass unnoticed. It suid:

sion on the 9th of July, the Governor being and peaceful course? The truth is, the Jourpresent, passed an order that the Governor should immediately eall in the State arms then in the hands of the State Guard, in order eisely because his course has been wise, peacethat they might be distributed between the ful, and lawful. It has been fiendishly en-State Guard and the Home Guard. His Ex ellenev neglected to comply with the order, act of folly and violence, to afford Lincoln a and to this day he has not complied with it.

This is a willful, wicked, deliberate perversion of the truth, as will be seen from the is Lincoln's known purpose, and the Journal following official copy of the order of the Military Board referred to by the Journal: IN THE MILITARY BOARD, Frankfort, July 9, 1861.

The following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That Col. G. T. Wood be requested and authorized to proceed to Paducah and Mayfield, and distribute the arms to the com- throwing firebrands about to get up its devilpanies of the first and second districts to whom arms have been allotted, and in the event he finds it inconvenient to deliver them, he is to

A copy-attest, P. SWIGERT, See'y. Now, observe, that the order did not require the Governor, either "immediately," or at any time, to call in the arms; but it did ond districts; and it did authorize Col. Wood, Home Guards for that purpose. if he found it inconvenient to deliver the ble duty." If any neglect is chargeable on the Journal is a great knave. any one, it is on Col. Wood, who, on the very face of the order, was charged with its execution, and who assumed the duty. But Col. order till, by an order at the next meeting of

Board, he should be provided with funds.

diately called an extra meeting, before which the highest honors or offices under Govern. he haid Col. Wood's letter, and procured an ment. He will do his duty to his cause, and order authorizing Col. Wood to drnw at once for the needed funds, and forthwith execute the order of the 9th of July. This authority was immediately communicated to Col. Wood, and of Representatives. It has been reported in he was instructed by the Governor to proceed nt once. Before he reached the places of deposit, the guns were seized by lawless hands, as the Washington Artillery at Newport had been before at Newport. Upon notice of the seizure, the Governor instantly instructed Col. Wood to proceed to Camp Brown, in cret organization of military forces by the Tennessee, and receive the guns held there subject to his order; and instructed him further to recover, legally, those carried into Hickman county, pursuing precisely the course he had previously adopted in the ease of the lawless seizure of State nrms at Newport. Now, from this truthful exhibit, the public will see how plain a tale will set down the Journal's enlumnious imputations. The cheek of that unscrupulous print is as insensate as a piece of tanned sole-leather, or it would be crimsoned with the blusbes of shame at this detection and exposure of its wanton and wieked malignity and falsehood towards the Governor. But it is lost to all sense of honor or which it refers, it had the means, right at its elbow, of lenrning the exact truth. We have organization? What authority can call comsuppressing the order, it found a chance to tions in place of the truth.

In the Journal of the 29th is another piece

he evince any of the indignation which a press the slightest resentment on account of the gross injury and grosser insult offered from

No! no! Standing at the Frankfort depot, he stated to gentlemen there, with a good deal denied by the Governor or his underlings.

to the orders of the Governor, would not be posture than their pretended neutrality.

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN. so difficult to recover as those which had been seattered among private hands in Hickman county. How shameless to pervert such a remark in the manner the Journal has done! But the public have long known that that utterly conscienceless print is just as well provided for a political campaign with a One copy per annum. in advance............84 00 stock of political perversions on hand as with a magazine of truths; and it is not trusted, in STATES RIGHTS TICKET. nny accusation it makes against any political

opponent, by any of its own honest partisans. As to the indignant denunciation of Gov. HON. THOMAS P. PORTER. Magosfin in reference to the seizure of these arms, it is all hypocritical affectation. What more could the Governor have done than he did to secure them before they were seized? What else could be have done after they had been seized than he did do? The Journal pretends that it was an indignity justifying war upon Tennessee. So it was, if the State had perpetrated it. But so far from that, the authorities of Tennessee condemn the act, Under the above caption, the Louisville and notify our Governor that the guns shall him to pursue a course of force and violence. The Military Board of Kentucky, in ses- instend of pursuing, as he has done, a lawful nal is out of humor with the Governor, predeavoring to provoke the Governor into some pretext for bringing in his armies here. That wants Kentucky neutrality violated by the Governor, so as to give it a pretext for justiing the Usurper's violation of it. Lincoln considers secession as disunion attempted; but he considers neutrality as "disunion completed:" therefore he will not recognize neutrality. The Journal knows all this, and is ish pretext for joining the Usurper.

But the Governor cannot be trapped, awed, have them forwarded to the arsenal at Frank- or seduced into any measure in violation of the neutrality and peace of the State. He stands firmly and calmly in his position, and eannot be moved from it. If the Journal must have blood shed on Kentneky soil, let it hegin the diabolical work on its own side. If authorize Col. Wood to go to Padueah and it wants Tennessee invaded, let it order out Mayfield and distribute them as the Board had the valiant Brigadier General Rousseau's allotted them to companies in the first and see- forces, or else Inspector General Bruce's

Where sleep the Journal's thunders when arms, to have them forwarded to the State it reflects on the seizure of arms at Newport? Arsenal at Frankfort. The order, therefore, That was precisely the same lawless offense imposed no specific duty whatever on the as was committed at Mayfield. We have de-Governor; and the Journal uttered an un- nonnced both alike, and the Governor has truth in saying so, and a falsehood in charg- treated both alike, appealing to civil remeing that he "neglected to comply with the or- dies in each case. He has no authority to der." And it was guilty of equal injustice employ other remedies till these be exhausted. and falsehood in saying "there can be no ex- But the Journal wants him to employ unlawcuse for this neglect, no palliation of it. It ful and violent remedies, and then denounce was the neglect of a clear and unquestiona- him for that. The Governor is no fool; but

Col. Porter and Capt. Steele. Col. Thos. P. Porter, the able and distin-Wood, it is but just to say, is not chargeable guished gentleman who is the States Rights with intentional neglect of his duty. At the candidate for the Senate in this district, remeeting at which this order passed, another turned on last Saturday from a somewhat promeeting of the Board was appointed to be tracted visit to Tennessee on private business held thereafter. Col. Wood went home and Advantage having been taken of his absence wrote back to the Governor that he had not in some quarters to represent him as having enough money in hand to pay the expenses of uhandoned the canvass, he requests us to notiguarding the arms and distributing them; fy the public that he has had no thought of and he proposed to delay the execution of the ahandoning his cause in a crisis so perilous. He will prosecute the ennvass to victory or defeat. He is not one of the backing-down The Governor anxious to have the order of sort of men. Whether elected or not, he will the Board promptly executed, instead of glory more in maintaining States Rights in waiting the regular adjourned meeting, imme- such n terrible crisis as this, than in possessing hopes his friends will do theirs. And precisely the same remarks are due in reference to Capt. Steele, our candidate for the House some parts of the county that he has withdrnwn, but this is not true. He is a soldier for the war, and, like Porter, deserves the vote of every States Rights voter.

> The Frankfort Yeoman of Saturday has an article speaking of what it calls the se-Union men in various parts of Kentucky. It is not true that the Union men are forming secret military organizations in any part of the State. We believe that they are organizing Home Guards as fast as they can, but they are doing it openly and in strict conformity with the laws of the State.

Louisville Jour., 29th.

"Doing it openly and in strict conformity with the laws of the State!" What law authorizes the appointment of Bruce as Inspector General of Home Guards? What law, Federal or State, authorizes Lieut. Nelson of the Navy to distribute guns to picked partisans in Kentucky, and designate Generals, Colonels, Quartermasters,, &c., &c.? What shame; for even if it was ignorant of the law authorizes Home Guards to form under precise terms of the order of July 9th, to regimental organization? What law authorizes them to assume nny other than company no doubt it did know the truth; but by panies of Home Guards out of their respective counties, and if so called out, what officers pervert its terms and twist in misrepresenta- ean lawfully command them? Will the Journal offer candid answers to these questions? The distribution of gnns unlawfully of abuse of the Governor, couched in the fol- taken from the public arsenals, and the organization of Home Guards, are admitted facts. And the purpose is not only to awe the States The Governor, on the evening he reached home from Louisville, received Dr. J. M. Rights citizens of this Commonwealth, but to Johnson's dispatch in regard to the soizure of | uid Lincoln's coercive designs against Tennesthe arms and their transportation to Tennessee. Well, how was he affected thereby? Did neutrality in the eye of Union moralists! piece of intelligence so startling might have With them, it is all right for a neutral State peen expected to create in the bosom of the to aid the Usurper in fighting the South; and Chief Magistrate of Kentucky? Did he ex- it would be revolting treason to repel Lincoln's forces from our soil! That is the Joura neighboring State to the State over which | nnl's idea of observing neutrality, and it will be avowed and practiced as soon as Lincoln's men can be prepared for the March over our soil. Such a march will necessarily involve of evident complacency, that the arms were safer in Tennessee than they would be in Ken-the military occupation of the Sate; and it This can be proved, and it will be if will of course necessarily compel the Southern forces to meet the invaders on our soil, What the Governor did say at the depot, and thus make Kentucky the battle field. perverted to purposes of misrepresentation by The Lincolnites know this perfectly, and the the Journal, was, in substance, that that por- Journal is preparing them for it. Their protion of the arms which had been carried to fessions of neutrality are nothing but mockthe Tennessee camp, but which Col. Travis as- ery and fraud. The annals of political treachsured Doctor Johnson should be held subject ery show no more revolting instances of imether Uncenstitutional act Perpetrated as Cumulative Means fer the Subjugation of the

the Courts of the United States in the strict of Kentucky was offered, dividing bridge, e State into two districts, in each of which w judges are to be appointed. There was te Ion. Thos. B. Monroe) could not effectively he has done, easily. It was also shown bill pressed ld at various points of the State, no inconints, and lawyers. It was furthermore shown at the State of New York, with three milons of population, had only two distirct siness arising out of the immense commerce | till to-morrow. ntering in its metropolis. Mr. Burnett, of was taken up and passed. entucky, and Mr. Diven, of New York, deentucky, and Mr. Diven, of New York, deconstructed these facts conclusively. But the rebellion was taken up and passed. ll was a party measure, evidently designed v a legislative act to get rid of an obnoxious adge, who was protected in his office by the Finance. onstitution. Judge Monroe was marked for and the bill was postponed. essary, it was furnished by the action of the cupie lonse in the progress of the bill. Mr. Blair, f Missouri, moved an amendment to the adjourns, it be till Monday. ill, abolishing the Eastern District in that lissonri is a larger State than Kentucky, and possible for the House to adjourn sine die. as much more business, we believe, in Fed-Senute. He intended to move to go into com cal Courts. But there was an obnoxious idge to be got rid of there. The Constitung good behavior, and that they shall only e removed by impeachment. That process as not swift enough for the despotie purposes back the bill repealing all laws which erente f the Usurper and his minions.

Judge Monroe, of Kentucky, and Judge hat they would enforce the Constitution and aws, and thus oppose a barrier to the unconstitutional and lawless acts of the Usurper tyrant. Missouri, which required two dis- Tuesday next at noon. triets, is cut down into one, and Kentucky, Mr. Wright asked for an and triets, is cut down into one, and Kentucky, Monday, which Mr. Cox, accepted. which required but one, is divided into two upright judges, who are only obnoxious beeause they are true to the Constitution. Blair's amendment to the bill was udopted, I and the bill, as amended, was passed, year 79, nays 50. Mr. Crittenden made a stand against the bill, but in vain. The Globe reports him as follows:

Mr. Crittenden. I desire to say a single word upon the passage of that bill. However necessary some gentlemen may think it that another judicial district in Kentucky should be established, I shall be compelled to vote against the passage of the bill.

I only ask to sny this, in reference to the matter: I doubt the constitutionality of the While I acknowledge the power of Congress to abolish certain district courts, and to establish other courts. I think it has been admitted that it is an abuse of the powers of Congress, and an evasion of the constitutional mode of removing judges, when such legislation is entered upon simply for that purpose.

Now, sir, it appears to me that the come within that prohibition of the Constitution. If gentlemen conceive that there is really n substantial object of public good to be accomplished by the abolition of this court, the committee rose, they are warranted by the Constitution in rid of one set of judges and to appoint another, then it appears to meto be in conflict with the spirit of the Constitution, which provides a special mode of removing judges-by impeach ent-and provides that otherwise they shall hold office during good behaviour.

Other gentlemen may differ with me, but my appreliension is that there has not been a sufficient reason assigned for the removal and changes which this bill makes provision

To argue the unconstitutionality of this act would be almost an insult to the intelligence of the people of Kentucky. It is utterly indefensible in any view of it. It is a sheer naked aet in violation of vested constitutional rights, in order to get rid of honest Judges, who were protected in their seats by the Con stitution, and who are to be ousted by this unconstitutional process. Yet there are men even in Kentucky who will defend the outrage. Indeed, we have no doubt the bill was concocted in Frankfort and Louisville. What security for any constitutional rights will remain to the people, when such high-handed acts as this are passed and defended here, let nn intelligent, thoughtful people well consider for themselves. We have a tyranny in operation here as sullen, remorseless, and perfidious, as the tyranny of the Stuarts.

We are ashamed to record the vote of the Kentucky delegation on this infamous bill, but duty requires it:

YEAS-DUNLAP, HARDING, JACK-DN. MALLORY, MENZIES, WADS-WORTH NAYS - BURNETT, CRITTENDEN,

ABSENT-WICKLIFFE.

The affirmative voters on this bill will be pursued throughout all the days of their political lives with the hisses of an indignant

and outraged people. The Judges ousted by the operation of this infamous act of Congress-nn act of the basest servility to the Usurper and intended to enforce a ferocious tyranny upon freemen-will have in it a perpetual record of immortality; for as long as language remains intelligible, it will prove to the coming ages that they were displaced only for their personal and official integrity in resisting the violations of the Constitution by Ahe Lincoln. But with what thoughts will honest men regard the successors of these honest Judges? How will the future historian depict them? We shudder even to think of it! What honest litigants would try causes in such courts? What for these purposes cannot be postponed till respectable lawyers would file pleas in them? the next session. If they are not provided When the madness of the times subsides, the indignant hootings of the people will compel Congress to abolish these iniquitous Courts.

Any of our readers who may wish a good fitting coat, pants, or vest, are referred and will make them in a style equal to any apportioned to the States in the first section of the bill to make up the amount desired by man, (as they were called,) has declared himtailor in the country.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-Extra Sessien.

WASHINGTON, July 26. SENATE.-Mr. Grimes moved to take up In the House of Representatives, on the the bill to provide for a new bridge across the d, a bill for the more efficient organization | Potomac. The bill provides for the construction of a new iron bridge near the present bridge, and also for the repair of the present The bill passed

Mr. Sherman reported from the Commit-ee on Finance, a bill to provide a board of pretense that the present District Judge Commissioners, to examine the compensation of all officers of the Government. provides for the examination, regulation, and erform all the duties of his office. On the equalization of the compensation of all the entrary, it was shown that he could do so, regular employees of the Government. The

Mr. Clark moved to take up the resolution at the Court, being by law required to be offered yesterday, in regard to the maintenance of the supremacy of the Union. nience resulted to jurors, witnesses. liti- bill was taken up and passed-yeas, 34; nays,

1-Breckinridge. The bill to prevent and punish fraud on the part of officers making contracts.

The joint resolution, approving the acts of ourts, and that they transacted all the vast the President, was taken up and postponed The bill to define and punish conspiracy

> The bill to provide revenue, was taken up, the question being on the amendments offer-ed by Mr. Simmons from the Committee on Several amendments were adopted

sacrificial victim, because he was not known | House.-Mr. Dawes, from the Committee be a subservient tool of the Usurper power. If any other proof of this were ne-

Mr. Vandever moved an adjournment.

ill, abolishing the Eastern District in that Mr. Colfax inquired of Mr. Stevens, of the tate, and annexing it to the Western District. Committee of Ways and Means, when it was Mr. Stevens replied that it depended on the mittee of the whole to consider the tax bill.

The House, by its action on that meas on provides that judges shall hold office du- would be able to determine as to whether Congress should stay here longer. Mr. Stevens asked Washburne whether the Committee on Commerce intended to report

ports of entry in the rebellious States. Mr. Washburne replied that the Committee were considering that measure, and had creat of Missouri, must be got rid of, without been in consultation with members of the regard to the Constitution, for it was feared Cabinet concerning it. The subject is full of embarrassments. He was unable to say whether the committee would or would not

make a report. Mr. Cox offered a resolution that, the Senruling the land as a military dietator and ate concurring, Congress would adjourn on

Mr. Wright asked for an amendment for Mr. McClernand hoped that Mr. Cox would districts, in order to get rid of able, honest, withdraw the resolution, as Congress, before adjournment, should make some provision for additional revenue, else the Governmentered-

Mr. Wright-It has failed already. Mr. McClernand. Sir, I move to lay the esolution on the table. This was earried.

Mr. Vandever withdrew his motion to adjourn, and the House negatived the motion for an amendment till Monday.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the direct tax bill, Mr. Colfax in

the cluir. Mr. Driven said this was the most perfect bill that could be presented to the House. Mr. Edgerton argued that the times did not demand the passage of the bill, nor did necessity require it. It was nnequal and un-The farmers would pay the tax, while tock and money brokers go free. It would be better for the Government to experience a temporary bankruptey than to pass so odious a measure for discontent and clamor ngainst the war by the farming interest, who would oppose it to a man. They would not, however,

bject to a taxation equal in its operation. Various amendments were discussed, but without coming to any conclusion on the bills, Mr. Bluir asked leave to report the Senate

ill provididg for the tra livery of arms to loyal citizens in the rebel-Adjourned.

Washington, July 27.

SENATE.—The joint resolution approving the acts of the President was taken up, Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, proceeded to peak at length in favor of the resolution His speech was long and able. In it he soveral times referred to Breckinridge's late peech. He quoted from the Alabama papers that "a monarchy was desirable;" and also from Mr. Russell's letter to the London Times. ed States, they would go under the rule of

the amiable Queen of Great Britain."

He quoted from a Memphis paper which said "if necessary, let Harris bo king, and mayor of Memphis be dietator." He also nuoted from various Southern documents and ontended that it was plain there was a desire to change the character and unture of the Government and erect a great slave empire. The issue is now fairly made up, and all those in favor of a free Government must stand by

the Constitution. Mr. Johnson, of Tenn., spoke at length on the resolution approving the acts of the President, and his eloquent remarks frequently elicited applause from the floor and galleries. He frequently referred to, and rebuked Breck inridge's speech on the same subject, previously eported, and closed with an appeal to the Government to save them from ruin by the most corrupt and direful conspiracy ever seen in the world. The resolution was postponed till

Mr. Collamer, of Vt., introduced a bill in addition to an act relative to duties on imports—the force bill—which passed. After an Executive Session the Senate ad

HOUSE .- The House passed the Senate bill appropriating \$2,000,000 to pay for the transortation and delivery of arms to loyal citi zens in the rehellious States, and the organi zation of such persons for their protection against insurrection and domestic violence. On motion of Mr. Blair, a resolution was

adopted calling on the Secretary of War to communicate n letter from Joseph Holt to the President on the 18th of February, in response to n resolution of the House requesting the reason for assembling U.S. troops at the seat of Government.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the direct tax bill.

Mr. Bingham said that 100,000 men were within forty miles of where he stood in order o pull down the pillars of the Temple of Liberty-to blot out forever the experiment of a free representative government. Men from New England, the Empire State and the great West are here to defend the Capitol, the Constitution and the Union. They must be paid, fed and clothed. The means now, there must be another extra session. It Congressmen fail to pass these measures to sustain the credit of the Government, our bonds and notes will fall to 60e on the dollar. and the difference would go into the pockets

of the Shylocks.

Mr. McClernand suggested an amendment to the establishment of Juo. W. Voorhis, to Mr. Wickliffe's instructions, namely, that merchanttailor, Main street. He has an ele-Ways and Means, with instructions to regant assortment of cloths, cassimeres, &c., duce to one half of the amount of direct taxes | Rights.

the personal income or wealth of the country, deceived and generous-hearted people."

Mr. Stevens spoke of the injurious effect of the impression going abroad that the tariff is to be continually shifted and changed, one thing one day and another thing the next. The question was taken on Mr. McCleruand's motion as modified by Mr. Morrill,

and determined in the affirmative-78 to 38 This supercedes Mr. Wiekliffe's proposition. After various amendments had been debated the enacting clause, on motion of Mr. Mallory, of Kentucky, was stricken out-yeas 58,

The Committee then rose, when the fact

was reported to the House.

Mr. McClernand, of Ill., moved that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Ways and Means, with instructions to reduce one half the amount of direct taxes apporned to the States in the first section of hill, and to make up the amount desired by extending the list of taxable personal proper-

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, suggested a modification, which Mr. McClernaud necepted, that the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to report forthwith a bill and on the basis of it, \$20,000,000 by direct taxation, and that such other sums as may be necessary be raised on personal income or wealth of

the country. The question was taken on Mr. McClernand's motion as modified by Mr. Morrill, and determined in the affirmative—yeas 78, nays 38. Adjourned.

The following is from a celebrated manufacturer of rifles, formerly Master Armorer at Harper's Ferry, corrects an error which is running the rounds of the press, and rency through the Yeoman. Mr. Mills' opinion on such a subject ought to be deemed eonelusive:

HARRODSBURG, July 23d, 1861. Mr. Editor :

DEAR SIR: In reading to-day's Yeoman, I find an article referring to the comparative shooting of rifles and shot-guns. It says, "if a ball is well fitted and patched for a shotgun, that it will shoot with as much force and accuracy from 300 to 500 yards as a rifle.' Now, sir, I have had a great deal of experience in the gun line, and I assure you that it is agreat mistake. There is no comparison in the shooting of a good rifle and a shotgun. The shot-gun may shoot pretty strong, but in accuracy it is fur behind. I have never seen a shot-gun shoot as good a target at 100 yards, as I can at 300 with a rifle. I hope you will pardon me for troubling you; but seeing so many statements published that will deceive the public, I thought right to let the facts go before the public.

I have seen in some of the papers the Minnie hall highly recommended for common small bored rifles. Minnie balls do well for guns with large calibres; but I have never snown of their doing any good in a small

Mr. Editor, there are too many quack doc-If you think proper to publish the above, you are at liherty to do so.

B. MILLS. Yours, &c.,

The New Senatorial Districts.

Editor Ycoman: I agree with M., that it is better to pursue the substance than the shadow-the thing signified than the more sign. But, for my life, I cannot perceive how the last subdivision of his communication illustrates his position. For if a district were entitled to two Senators, there would be nothing anomalous in such distriet voting at the same election to fill a vacaney as to one and a full term as to the otho a whole district, although it may as to one or even two counties in a district. owing to transfers and changes made by the apportionment. For instance, if the present nator for Carroll county should resign, Carroll at the August election would vote for two Senators, one with Gallatin and Boone to fill the vacancy, and the other with Owen and Trimble for a full term; and this because the district which elects a Senator must remain the same until his full term expires. The district once formed has a constitutional existence for eight years, and unfil the Senntors' full terms are filled out; and the Legislature cannot transfer any part of a constituency to or from a Senator. Carroll, Gallatin, and Booke was the district electing in 1859. Gallatin, Boone, and Grant are associated by the set of 1860. After August election, Carroll, for two years, will have two Senators and Grant none.

M. thinks "the difficulty arises from the fact that two of the Senators holding over-Messrs. Alexander and Boles-are thrown together in one district by the last apportionment, and that two others-Messrs. Johnson and Jenkins-are placed in nnother, thus leaving twenty-one districts in which no Senator resides," &c. With all deference, the resdence of no Senator has anything to do with the difficulty. Nor has my district in which any one of these Senators resides, or did reside when the last apportionment was made, n right to elect a Senutor this year, said districts having all elected only two years ago. When fully considered, it will be found that the difficulty, although it ramifies extensively, originates in a single omission, to-wit: At very apportionment, if any considerable change is made, the counties must be newly associated and the districts readjusted. The numbers by which the districts are designated ought at the same time to be readjusted, looking back and forth so as to secure alternate voting to the districts; but in the late apportionment this readjustment of the numbers was neglected, and hence the trouble. As the numbers form no part of the district, and ar not required by the Constitution, but are used as n great convenience, it is presumed the Legislature may at nny time adjust or readjus them. After careful examination, I made and forwarded to you a table showing the districts entitled to hold elections this The calculations were based upon the apportionments of 1851 and 1860, in connection with the enumeration of qualified voters of 1857, and assuming those to be the vacaat dis tricts which contain the greatest number of voters of the class of 1857 The Reaction Sotting In.

Extract from a letter from a prominent citizen of Lewis county to his friend in Frank-

CLARKSBURG, Kentucky,

July 22, 1861. DEAR SIR: I have some good news from Lewis for you. Since Wadsworth & Co have gone on to Congress to make war against the Southern States, and have de ecived their constituents by voting men and money to carry on the war, when they had promised the people peace, &e., there is a tre mendous uprising of the musses ngainst their course, and they are now crying out, away more by such men. I have been over a good portion of the county during the last week, and know of more than one hundred changes inee the June election in favor of Southern

extending the list of taxable personal proper- | self a candidate for the Legislature against Morgan Thomas, the Union-war-car Mr. Morrill suggested a modification, which and the signs are becoming very favorable for Mr. McClernand accepted, that the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to report forthwith a bill on the basis of \$20,tet us keep the ball rolling until these dis-000,000 by direct taxation, and that such union-Unionists are all submerged beneath other sums as may be necessary be raised on the wave of indignation coming up from a

#### ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Candidate fer Sonator Editors Ycoman:

In unswer to ealls made on me through the public press, and repeatedly by private citizens, I have, after much reflection, concluded to announce myself as a candidate for the Senate, in the district composed of the counties of Owen, Carroll, and Trimble.

May 24th, 1861. A. P. GROVER.

#### State Treasurer.

We are requested to nunounce James II. GARRARD, the present Treasurer, a enndidate for re-election at the next August election. febl6 w&twte

#### SPECIAL NOTICES.

#### Beautifully Clear! Pure and White!

WHAT? Any face after the use of the Magnelia Balm, no matter how unsightly it was before. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold everywhere, W. E. HAGAN & Co., Proprietors, Tros, N. Y.

# ILPSce advertisement.

TERMS CASH. I have been compelled to adopt the eash sistem. which, by some inadvertence obtained cur- twenty per cent. lower than formerly. These terms will be enforced from this date. III Sign of the Eagle. A CONERY.

# A. CONERY,

SIGN OF THE EAGLE. (Successor to W. P. Loomis,) Has just received a new assortment of

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY.

Call and see them, and you will find l'rices to suit the times. Mr Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired.

KEENON & GIBBONS.

### DEALERS IN **BOOKS & STATIONERY,**

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, BOOTS. SHOES, WALL PAPER, CARPET BAGS, &c., UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.,

feb25 w&t-wly MAIN ST., FRANK FORT, KY. GILLISPIE & HEFFNER,

Merchant Tailors.

Main Street, Frankfort, Ky., HAVE just imported a large and complete assortmeat of FALL AND WINTER GOODS for genitemon's wear, consisting of Silk and Velvet Vestings, French Cassimeres, Cloths, &c., &c., of the most fasb-

ionable styles. Our customers and the public will find our present stock of goods equal to any to be found in similar houses in the West, AND OUR TERMS AS LIBERAL. We are ready on the shortest notice to furnish a complete outfit of gentlemen's wear, made to order But as a district can have but one Sena- in the best style of fashionable tailoring, warranting tor, this double voting can never happen as all our work to give satisfaction. Call and examine muon our stock, on Main street, one door shows ian23 tf

## Look at This.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm or W. II. KEENE & Co., either by note or account, are requested to como forward and settle on or before the 1st day of April, 1861, otherwise they will have costs to

W. H. KEENE, E. HENSLEY. THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

Sir James Clarke's

Celebrated Female Pills. Prepared from a prescripion of Sir J. (Tarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy

#### cure may be relied on. TO MARRIED LADIES.

it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity, Each hottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britian, to prevent counter-

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, l'ain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the boart Hysterics, and Whites, these l'ills will effect a cure when all other m ans have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calouel, antimony, or any thing hurtful'to the constitutiou.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada, JOB MOSES. (Late 1. C. Baldwin & Co..) Rochester, N. Y.

N. B .- \$1,00 and 6 postago stamps inclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail. Wilson, Peter & Co., Wholesale agents.

octld w&t-wly

## MALE SCHOOL.

O. G. VENABLE, heping hy diligent exertion to establish a permanent School of a high order in Frankfort, will commence the First Session on the 4th Monday in August. Notice of the place will be given in due time.

In view of the embarrassed condition of the country, he places his tuition for the present at the fol-English branches, per session of 20 weeks.... \$12 00 Higher branches, per session of 20 weeks.... 18 00 inly20 wtf

# SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE Seventh Session of Mrs. M. A. SATTER-WHITE'S School for children, will commeuce on Monday, September 2d, 1861. Terms, per Sessien ef 20 Weeks - - - \$8 00 No deduction for voluntary absence, inly 25 t-wtf

#### FEMALE SCHOOL. Misses K. A. Monroe and Fanny Baldwin,

PROPOSE opening a school for YOUNG LADIES, in the basement rooms of the Prestyterian Church, on the last Monday in August, 1861.

For young ladies studying the higher branches, per year. \$40.00

For primary department, per year 39.00

Music and French extra.

## Hon. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,

of the United States, July 16, 1861.

OF KENTUCKY, On Executive Usurpations, delivered in the Senate

[CONCLUDED.] I was told the other day, by a very exeelent and distinguished man, who was not by g since in the service of the Government nbroad, with whom I was conversing upon the present extraordinary condition of public affairs, that many Americans abroad, when they are asked by foreigners, in view of the present condition of things here, "We supposed that your Federal Government rested upon consent: how do you propose to mainthin it by force?"—often, he says, the nn-swer coming from the citizens of the United States would be, bit was intended to rest upon consent: it has failed; it is not strong enough; we intend to make it stronger; we will change the character of the Government, and we will give it all the strength that we deem essential, without regard to the provi-

sions of the Constitution, which was made some eighty years ago, and is found not to fit the present condition of affairs." Sir, I think it is quite time that the attention of the Senute were called to the tendency of the day. I know that there are thousands and hundreds of thousands of true, conservative, thoughtful men, who love the Constitution of their country, scattered all through the adhering States, and who never would consent to conduct this contest with arms one step farther or one day longer if they believed that any purpose existed substantially to change the character of our system, to interlitical communities, and who are willing to go just as far as the Constitution warrants o, and no further. There are many who are of a different opinion, and have a different purpose to pursue. I read the other day in a eading, able, influential paper in one of the northern States, some suggestions which are abroad in this land, which fill many heads and many hearts, and which derive strength passing around us here. That able paper

"The war may soon pass awar; we may have a quick an I vital buttle field, and the North prove its powers, as certainly it will; but the truth of national unity and power that those events have given endures—combined, condensed, concentrated—in Army

dures—combined condensed, concentrated—in Army and Xivy.

"It is the characteristic of the history of our times, that it gives to years the labor which was the burden in other times for ages; and the sudden rushing into one bounding artery of all the lifeblood of the North may powere atous. We shall ask the question, Why all these State lines? Why all this needless, combersome intricate entanglement of different powers to make law and to decree judgment? We can afford now to efface the old colonial gaography. It is the admitted powers of States within the nation that has been the source of all our trouble. Nor will the removal of State power, and the creution of a nationality be a task so formidable," "This artificial difficulty of State rights is not an insurmountable one. It must yield to the greatest good of one power; we are not strangers and stringe to each other." "We need not all these Legislatures, all these sovereignties. We

Virginians as such, or Carolinians as such;

of the contest itself gives a fearful forbodthe patience of the Senate in speaking of the his Government should be maintained by military force to subjugate the different political tiny. Perhaps, sir, they will pause and concommunities that compose the States. It was declared by Madison, ay, and by Hamilton, the great Federalist, himself a member of the out itself, convention that framed the Constitution, that I consi it was not in the competency of the Government thus to preserve it. but for the purpose of military subjugation. Call it what you will, it is military subjugathe on, what is contemplated and avowed? They are to march through Virginia, through the Carolinas, through all the Gulf States

Territory.

United States, that in a certain contingency, he would destroy a State itself and make it a Territory. in the language of eminent gentlemen, who represent the feelings and the purposes of the heretoforo always regarded as one of the mo conduct the contest in that form.

the disposition is to conduct this contest without regard to the Constitution, witness the remarks that fell the other day from the uble and very eloquent Senator from Oregon, (Mr. He is a constitutional lawyer; he knows what the Constitution of his country is no mnn better. He declared, in the pres ence of the Senate and the country, that he vesterday, as reported in the Globe. I have meant direct war, and that for that purpose marked the passage to which the Senntor ulnothing was so good as a dictator; he there-

for. If necessary, reduced to the condition of that I did not misrepresent the position taken! but that I consider it a public duty.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President-The PRESIDING OFFICER, (Mr. Suer-MAN in the chair.) Does the Senator from Kentucky yield to the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. Certainly. Mr. BAKER. I deem myself very unfor-tunate that I cannot get either of the Senators from Kentucky, junior or senior, to understand what I did say, whether it was well said or ill. Now, with great respect for the Senator, I will try once more; and because I am so misrepresented, I hope he will bear with me one or two moments; it will not hart his speech. I was making a speech the other day against giving too much power to the President. I was occupying my usual constitutional-guarded position against the increase of a standing urmy. I gave, as un excuse for voting for an army at all, the present condition of public affairs; and in that light and with that purpuse, I did say, in a speech very well reported, that, in order to save the Union, I would take some risk of despotism. I re-peat that now: I will risk a little to save all.

Again: I expressed my sincere hope-perhaps I may have added my conviction—that in a better and not a very distant day, the onthern Stutes would not only return to their allegiance, but would become loval in sentiment, as well as opinion. I expressed then what I feel now, a fervent hope that the people for whom, he well knows, I pleuded, with his friends as well as mine, during the last session of Congress, should again be one with us, in feeling and in destiny. But I declared then what no comment of his or his colleague will drive me from, that if, contrary to that hope-if I may not add that conviction-they did not do it, if they would not send members here to govern them, it was better, for the sake of ultimate peace, for freedom, civiliza-tion, humanity, that they should be governed fere with personal rights, or the rights of pomit perpetual unarchy, confusion, discord, and civil war. [Manifestations of upplause in the galleries.] I did say that, and I do believe that now; and I think the events of the next six months will show that it would be better for the country and the world and the Senator himself, if he believed it. [Applause in the galleries.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is the and consistency and point from much that I duty of the Chair to inform citizens in the galleries that there must be no interruption. There must be no marks of approbation or disapprobation. The Sergeant-at-Arms and the Doorkeepers will see that the order of the enate is strictly enforced and will arrest any

erson who violates the rules. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. Mr. President, I did not misunderstand the position of the Senator from Oregon, and I think that I stated it in substance as he has stated it himself. I accept, however, his statement, if it varies from the one I made. The declaration just made by the Senator is additional proof that the Constitution of the United States is not to be the measure of the authority exercised by the Government in the prosecution of this contest; and the approval of the public, in so far as that public is represented here, is additional evidence to my mind that the sanetity of all these Legislatures, all these sovereignties. We are one, and to move as one."

That, sir, in my opinion, is the purpose of That, sir, in this country, and is the United States, to understand distinctly what the instrument is ceasing to influence the feeln growing party in this country, and is the United States, to understand distinctly what inevitable tendency of the present conduct of the issue is. However they may determine affairs. From u still higher source, sir, I reit, it may be well to let them understand member to have read, not long since, a speech made by the present able Secretary of War, in this city, in which he said that the south-ing under the impression that the Constitution ern States must be subdued, and that at the tion of the United States is not to be violated; end of this contest there would be no more and that the contest is to be conducted in a constitutional manner, being for the preserbut only Americans all. Sir, the name of American is a proud one, and I love it; but it Constitution; and they are not yet prepared is the preservation of the names of Virgin-ians and Pennsylvanians, and the distinctive ical unity shall be held superior to the provisians and Pennsylvanians, and the distinctive existence of all these States, which alone can keep the name of American n proud one. I never want to see them blotted out.

I said, sir, that in my opinion, the tendency was to change our character of Government, and that the purpose, if not avowed, is acted upon to conduct those proceedings without regard to the limitation of the Constitution.

These things I have enumerated go to show war, and conquer them and do as we please the conduct them are only the conduct the conduct them are only the conduct the conduct the conduct them are only the conduct the conduct them are out of the Union, I suppose we have the power to make war on them under that general power, which exists in all people to make war, and conquer them and do as we please These things I have enumerated go to show war, and conquer them and do as we please it. This joint resolution goes to show it, with them; but if they are regarded as still I call upon Senators to defend the constitution States in this Union, and to be treated. tutionality of these acts, or else to admit that according to the provisions and the powers we intend to conduct this contest without regard to the Constitution. Sir, the character is no pretense or argument, none will be

I consider it not only subversive of the potency of the Government Constitution, but I consider it subversive of But look at the contrast. the public liberty, to clothe any man with die-An army of half a million men concentrating tutorial powers, and to undertake, under n refrom all points, not to execute the laws publican form of government, to govern ten against individuals; not a military force employed in aid of the civil power—the civil condition. This Union is composed of States. power of the United States does not exist in The people of the States made it. The Conmost of the States which have withdrawn-stitution declares, in express terms, that "the United States shall guaranty to every State in this Union a republican form of governtion if successful. Suppose our troops are ment;" and yet it is announced upon the floor pble to overcome ull the opposition before of the American Senute, by a Senutor of the

best for their own interest and their own des-

sider what is likely to become of their own

liberties after this spirit shall have worked

Mr. President, as a further proof, I will ac down to New Orleans, to occupy them, to subdue them, in the language of the press and cumulate two or three more. The excellent Senator from Connecticut, [Mr. Dixon,] majority. That, sir, is prosecuting the war moderate and conservative in the political or-unconstitutionally. Even if there was a war-ganization to which he is nttached, nnless I rant in the Constitution to carry it on in that misheard him yesterday in some remarks way, it would be the overthrow of the Consti- which he was making just as I entered the tntion finally, and of the public liberty. Chamber, said in substance that, if the insti-There is no wurrant in the Constitution to tution of African slavery stood in the way of the Union, it must be abolished. I may not Sir, in further proof of my statement, that give his words; but I think I have given the substance of his idea, and he nods approval. Well, Mr. President-

Mr. DIXON rose The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Kentucky give way? Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. Yes, sir.

Mr. DIXON. I have here what I said ludes; and I ask the Secretary to read it.

meant direct war, and that for that purpose nothing was so good as a dictator; the therefore was for conferring upon the President of the United States almost unlimited powers, I give his words. Nobody so good as a dictator, the words in and of which he is in favor! Is anything accessory more than to state his to show them, and of which he is in favor! Is anything accessory more than to state his to show them, and of which he is in favor! Is anything accessory more than to state his to show them, and of which he is in favor! Is anything accessory more than to state his to show them, and of which he is in favor! Is anything accessory more than to state his to show them, and of which he is in favor! Is anything accessory more than to state his to show them, and the show the conductive his total the content has a shown that the content of the bill; but I do notknow what are the content of the bill; but I do notknow what are the content of the bill.

The Secretary read, as follows:

The Secretary read, as follows:

The peak for only one State and to whote of the bill; but I do notknow what are the content of the bill; but I do notknow what are the content of the bill; but I do notknow what are the content of the bill; but I do notknow what are the content of the bill; but I do notknow what are the content of the bill; but I do notknow what are the content of the bill; but I do notknow what are the content of the bill; but I do notknow what are the content of the bill; but I do notknow what are the content of the bill; but I do notknow what are the content of the bill; but I do notknow what are the content of the bill; but I do notknow what are the content of the bill; but I do notknow what are the content of the bill; but I do notknow what are the content of the bill; but I do notknow what are the content of the bill; but I do notknow what are the content of the bill; but I do notknow what are the content of the bill; but I do notknow what are the content of the bill; but I do notknow what are the content of the bi

Territories! Is there authority in the Consti- by the Senator from Connecticut. Let us Mr. President, some of us came to this ses

isted before the Constitution was formed, and were intended to be secured by it. Their politrical rights are no more secred in the view of the Constitution than their other rights. Their alternative of war. What man of influence could diet it. The sentiments uttributed to me were comes necessary, it shall be prosecuted to the total subversion of all State authority, to the total overthrow of all rights, personal and political, and to the entire subversion of their liberties, possibly of ours. The conclusions are not too large which I draw from the principle of Congress, carnestly and and possible of the state of Congress, carnestly and persistently made to held our thon our time. ple aunounced by the Schutor; and taken in connection with the declaration of the Sena-difficulties, the gentlemen of the majority retor from Oregon, taken in connection with fused to listen to any terms, although what has the acts which are treated in this joint resolu-tion, and the other ucts which I have enu-merated, it proves what I fear, and what I desire the country to understand—that the to know the fact my-off, that the leading Constitution of the United States is no longer states men of the lower Southern States, who to be held as the measure of power on one are now in open resistance to this Government side and of obedience on the other, but that it were perfectly willing to accept the terms of

not believe that the people of the adhering terms of adjustment, something, anything. States are willing to go into this strife with Everything was rejected and everything was vast armies, make war, abolish institutions refused. Was it worth while to bring the and political communities themselves, strug- country to this condition for the sake of a and political communities the inserves, struggling simply for the idea of territorial integrity and national unity, finding, when they come out of the contest, the Constitution gone, and themselves at sea as to the character of the institutions with which they shall

I have accomplished any object if I and pointed way, to the fact that these acts suppress the slaveholders' rebellion. tions, and these proceedings which are occur- anticipated from the title, reads as follows: Constitution of their country

of the United States are not for this; and, in my opinion, they will not agree to wage war for any such purpose with any such results. They will not agree to let mny of the functionaries to whom they have confided power, under whatever patriotic pretext, wander away from the Constitution in the progress of this struggle. If they shall become at any time satisfied that the tendency of this contime satisfied that the tendency of this conflict, whether it be the purpose or not, shall be either to abolish the existence of any of the States or to abolish any of their instituions, including, I will add, that of slavery, however obnoxious to many, they will never

purpose of preventing any return to coneilia- in favor of the Constitution of my country suppress the sluveholders' rebellion." If it of servile war. the very heading of a bill, to create odium of the States under the Constitution of the slaves in the States that have withdrawn. I against the contemplated proceedings suppose it will be printed.

prefer not to be interrupted. to ask did benr on what the Senator was now of the wreek of a broken Union, the priceless

Senator.

Mr. BINGHAM. I wish to ask the Senntor if he denies that the present rebellion is a course of a speech more resembling the rant slaveholders' rebellion?

no doubt that the question of slavery, and their rights as connected with that institution.

Breckinridge, as follows:—"I have read to-day do first with the controversies which preceded the separation, and then with the act of separntion itself; but it is perfectly manifest to uny one who takes the trouble to make himself acquainted through the public press and other-tatives of fifteen Southern States. Now, sir. wise with the opinion in those States, that that is a charge in the public presswhereas the proportion of slaveholders to the non-slaveholders is very small, the sentiments the population are almost unanimous, without regard to the ownership of that description of property. Allow me to ask the Senator agreetion. Does he approve the title of the population are almost unanimous, without regard to the ownership of that description of property. Allow me to ask the Mr. LANE, of Indiana. Certainly. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. Does the Senator agreement to the population are almost unanimous, without regard to the ownership of that description of property. Allow me to ask the Mr. LANE, of Indiana. Certainly. of that bill, and of what is represented to be tor refer to me contained in the body of it?

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. I have told what it contains. Does the Senator think it an appropriate title for a hill, and does he approve that I never, at any time, took the ground that the Congress should not be convened here

pause one moment, Mr. President, and comsider to what that leads. Men who love the
Constitution and the Union of the States us
sincerely and cordially us the Senator himself
heard from the Executive Mansion, or, if not sincerely and cordinlly as the Senator himself could possibly do, consider the Union not an end, but a means—a means by which, under the terms of the Constitution, liberty may be maintained, property and personal rights protected, and general happiness secured. The substance of what is there declared by the Senator's that the univerself the Constraints of the Constitution of the Constraints of the Constitution of the Constitution of the Constraints of the Constitution o Senator is, that the unity of the Government succeed. But let the untry know that war, shall survive not only the Constitution, but all rights both of persons and of property.

The institutions of the Southern States exliberately refused to embrace perhaps the last

property of any other description is no more sacred in view of the Constitution, or of their own laws, than the description of property to which the Senator referred. To declare that this contest shall be prosecuted, if necessary, to the abolition of slavary in the Southern reverse the same of slavary in the Southern reverse that they were in earnest and sincere, to the abolition of slavery in the Southern never yet sure in ered at discretion. But they States, is in principle to declare that, if it hecan have no terms. The man who speaks of

is to be put aside to carry out the purposes of settlement which were proposed by the ven erable Senator from Kentucky, my predeces I hold, sir, that it is no legitimate mode to preserve the Union of the States by trampling the Constitution under foot; and I do Northern States, offered and pressed here

proposition for ndjustment?
My colleague has this moment handed me have called attention in a broken, but plain the bill that bears the navel title "A bill to which I have enumerated, and these declara- enacting clause of the bil, as might have been

tions, and these proceedings which are occurring around us, prove that the Constitution is not to be the measure of nction; and strangely enough it sounds for gentlemen to declare that they do all these things to preserve the Constitution of their country.

Mr. President, in my judgment, the people of the United States are not for this; and, in States of the Constitution of the Constitution of the United States are not for this; and, in States of the Constitution of the Constitutio nited State

I believe that is to be carried out by a procmation of the President:

And be it further enacted. That immediately after he passage of this act, the President of the United states shall cause his proclamation to be issued, setting forth the immediate and anconditional emancipation of all persons held as slaves in any of the aforesaid states under the laws thereof, and also ordering all discovering and states under the laws thereof, and also ordering all discovering and states under the laws thereof, and also proceed the state of the state

It is not only a cougressional act of eman cipation, but it is intended to arm the slaves consent to let the war be waged for that puragainst the masters. It is not only to confiscate the whole property, but it is to foment a Mr. President, I regret to say that what servile war. That is a proposition offered in may be called the more extreme violent and the Senate of the United States! Sir, I shall resolute men of the Republican organization find myself denounced in the newspapers toappear to have control of its doctrines at this morrow morning as a man who was uttering time, and all efforts are being made for the dislayal sentiments here, for speaking a word tion and peace, and of inflaming the public hat not one word will be attered against a passions against the institutions of the South. Senator who deliberately proposes to trample I heard a bill read at that table this morning that Constitution under his feet, and to plunge by its title; and how did it rend? "A bill to the country into all the horrors of civil and

had had a title, "A bill to provide for the execution of the laws," or any other parliamentary title known-heretofore in American legislative proceedings, of course I should not vain. The Senate pants for action. I shall have been astonished; but when I see in a not, for my part, longer delay it. I have cherdeliberative body an attempt made, through ished all my life and attachment to the Union ontest itself gives a fearful forbod. made, that the instrument contains any anthe Constitution of your country, it shows a works. Now, I see it put uside by the Executive whole subject has been argued thority to reduce them to the territorial condiover and over again, and I will not weary tion. It is an additional proof of the statethe patience of the Senate in speaking of the ment I made, that the Constitution of the try, if such a spirit can prevail. Yes, sir, there eccedings in regard to it which, in my opinion,

From al "A bill to suppress the slaveholders' rebellion."
I have not seen the bill, but I am informed by a Senator near me that in the body of the oppose his uplifted hand to the descending bill there is a proposition to set free all the waters of Niagara as to reason or to appeal few of us left here who are faithful to our Mr. BINGHAM. Will the Senator from convictions, and to the Constitution us we Kentucky allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. Will the Senator the melancholy druma that is being enacted be kind enough to wait until I get through? before us. We can only hope that this flash Unless it bears on what I am now saying, I of frenzy may not assume the formof chronic prefer not to be interrupted. Mr. BINGHAM. The question I wished dence may preserve for us and for posterity, out principles of constitutional liberty and of

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. I will hear the self-government. [Applause in the galleries.]
[Mr. LANE of Indiana took the floor in of a stumper than the gravity of a Senator, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. I do, sir. I have justified the unconstitutional acts of Lincoln, as they understand them, had a great deal to a letter placed in my hands, in which it is stated that a distinguishel Senutor upon this floor said that Lincoln's Congress sho be permitted to convene here upon the 4th of Whereupon the following colloquy ensu-

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. Will the Senn-

Mr. LANE, of Indiana. The article in Mr. BINGHAM. I have not read the the paper refers to the Senator from Ken-

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. I have to sav, sir, e contents of the bill.

Mr. BINGHAM. I do notknow what arc took the ground that the convening of this

to say: I had seen the charge before, and had lust means of defense the State possesses.

thousand. I do not pretend to deny a charge one section pitted against the other in dendly

the State and I authorized a friend to contra-dict it. The sentiments attributed to me were The Inspector General has resigned, statin having them contradicted. They were contradicted in a friendly press on my authority. by authority; we guess they are true. That was the reward I had for denying a slander of that sort.

egruphie disputch to Mr. Jefferson Davis, or to Solle: some member of the Southern Confederacy, do not know what else; perhaps that we were going to pree, tote her into revolution; but mg through the "circumlocution office," the I recodect that was the ending idea. I have to say, that the is totally unfounded and We cannot comprehend the apathy that to say, that the is totally unfounded and wealth, who is one of the best abused men in | pathy, it is the belpless "household gods America, that I asked whether it was true in regard to himself, and he informed that it was equally false. Now, sir, I shall deny nothing

[For the Yeoman.] Decision of the "Military Board" and its Congaquences.

It will be seen that, by a recent decision of the commissioners appointed by the Legisla-ture during the last session, in an act entitled 'An act for the regulation of the militia, and o provide for arming the State," that the overnor is ordered (or recommended) by that body to discontinue the military encumpment of the "State Guard," the sole object of which is that of encampment and military instruction. Also, that no more money shall be appropriated to defray the expenses in maintaining such.

We entertain no desire to criticise generally the different duties and powers pertaining the Military Board; but an order so grossl void of nll law, or even shudow of right, im-presses us too forcibly to pass it by in silence. Does the Military Board possess the power to violate with impunity the militin law, passed at the session of 1860, and amended in the

the other duties of the Inspector General, the following is laid down: "I nder the authority of the Commander-in-chief, he shall cause to be assembled, for purposes of enemipment and military instruction, at suitable points, such portions of the volunteer militia as can be eonveniently and ceonomically brought together; nul when thus assembled, it shall be his duty to assume command of said force, and to direct its instruction, both theoretically and practically, according to the systems of tactics and other military instruction prescribed last no such enercopment for purposes only construction shall be required to continue longer period that six days for the san In addition to which, in article 6, troops. section 41, " Brigade and division commenders may order encumpments, not to exceed three days in each year, for the same troops. other equippage necessary to the active ser-

character of the Government now. I content myself with saying that it never was in contemplation, by the framers of the Constitution, that this Government should be maintained by the framers of the Constitution, that this Government should be maintained by the framers of the Constitution, that the forest should be maintained by the framers of the Constitution, that the forest should be maintained by the framers of the Constitution and meaning of the different destroy the public liberty. It is vain to oppose it. I am quite aware that in the pressure of the Constitution and meaning of the different destroy the public liberty. It is the content of the constitution and meaning of the different destroy the public liberty. It is intended that the Governor shall be maintained by the first the first the content of the constitution and meaning of the different destroy the public liberty. It is under the content of the constitution and meaning of the different destroy the public liberty. It is under the content of the constitution and meaning of the different destroy the public liberty. It is under the content of the conten State Guard, and it is ninde the express duty of the Inspector General to see such order

> The Military Board is directed to appropriate money for such a purpose. — The Executive ordering, the Board appropriating the money in pursuance of such or-der. The power is given to the Commander-in-Chief over and above the will of the board, and it is bound by law to supply the means.
>
> It was not contemplated that the will of the Commander-in-Chief should be subordinate commander-in-Chief should be subordinate.
>
> The arc in the hands of James llarlan, ir., and J. Pract., to close. All over \$100 in the hands of Pract. It was not contemplated that the will of the Commander-in-Chief should be subordinate.
>
> The Royal of Commander-in-Chief should be subordinate. missioners. The militin law did not contemplate the creation of two conflicting powers working the one against the other. act conferring the power upon the Governor of ordering encampments, was passed long before the act creating the board, and clearly, authority primary to that of the Board was conferred upon the Executive.

We say, therefore, and think it has been shown in an unmistakable manner, that the power to order encampments for the purpose of encampment and instruction, residir ly in the Cammunder-in-Chief, the Board of Commissioners is bound by their oath, and in all good conscience, to supply means for the purpose of defraying the expenses of maintaining all encomponents ordered to be held by the Executive; and without a repeal of that portion of the law prescribing their duty, it is a direct usurpation of authority on their part to issue such an order, too palpable in its nature to need further discussion not be said that it is not the duty of the board to supply such means in addition, because they have virtually acknowledged the same by heretofore supplying such means from the military fund. It is debarred of declaring that it is at their discretion to supply means. Their actions deny the assertion. It would be futile to urge such an idea.

A short time since we were somewhat ensured they have virtually acknowledged the same by heretofore supplying such means from the prescribed for Veneral Diseases, as it contains no Mineral Poisson or Nouseons Drugs, being prepared from Roots, Barks, and Leaves, in the form of a please at and delicious Syrup.

"It is entirely unlike every other Medicine prescribed for Veneral Diseases, as it contains no Mineral Poisson or Nouseons Drugs, being prepared from Roots, Barks, and Leaves, in the form of a please at and delicious Syrup.

"It is entirely unlike every other Medicine prescribed for Veneral Diseases, as it contains no Mineral Poisson or Nouseons Drugs, being prepared from Roots, Barks, and Leaves, in the form of a please at and delicious Syrup.

"It is "nature's own remedy." for GONO.

"The contained of the same prescribed for Veneral Diseases, as it contains no Mineral Poisson or Nouseons Drugs, being prepared from Roots, Barks, and Leaves, in the form of a please at and delicious Syrup.

"The is entirely unlike every other Medicine prescribed for Veneral Diseases, as it contains no Mineral Poisson or Nouseons Drugs, being prescribed for Veneral Diseases, as it contains no Mineral Poisson or Nouseons Drugs, being prescribed for Veneral Diseases, as it contains no Mineral Poisson or Nouseons Drugs, being prescribed for Veneral Diseases, as it contains no Mineral Poisson or Nouseons Drugs, being prescribed for Veneral Diseases, as it contains no Mineral Poisson or Nouseons Drugs, being prescribed for Veneral Diseases, as it contains no Mineral Poisson or Nouseons Drugs, being prescribed for Veneral Diseases, as it contains no Mineral Poisson or Nouseons Drugs, being prescribed for Veneral Diseases, as it contains no Mineral Poisson or Nouseons Drugs, being pr

A short time since we were somewhat on-lightened by an ussertion from one of the UTAs a general alterative and blood purifier it

A short time since we were somewhat enlightened by an ussertion from one of the board, as we were reliably informed, to the effect that if it could be discriminated letween Unionists and Sccessionists, (meaning Southern Rights men,) that these cessionists should have no more arms. Political preference is shown; the plot is revealed. Union men and supporters of the administration are to be armed to the exclusion of those who entertain opinions different from those that they in their pleasure see fit to embrace.

For the reason that one company or set of individuals may have seen proper to leave the State Gnard and onter the service of the Confederate army, and for no other reason assigned, does the Military Board decide that these encomponents, so absolutely necessary for preper military training, are to be discontinued. The whole of the State Gnard are made to suffer the consequences of the fault of a few individual, who, in their private capacity—not in companies, as has been asserted—have joined the Southern army. Why is it that more than 100 companies are deprived of that military instruction which the law provides, for such a reason, we are unsupported to the service of the law provides, for such a reason, we are unsupported to the service of individuals may have seen proper to leave the State Gnard and other reason assigned, does the Military Board decide that these encomponents, so absolutely necessary for preper military training, are to be discontinued. The whole of the State Gnard are made to suffer the consequences of the fault of a few individual, who, in their private capacity—not in companies are deprived of that military instruction which the law provides, for such a reason, we are unsupplied to the control of the service of the ser

Mr. LANE, of Indiana. I have only this able manner, to cause the disruption of the

seen no denial. Hence I used it.

In this hour of our greatest peril, when the Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. I have seen a nation has been shaken from its centre, and ngainst me now.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana. Now, Mr. President, the next count in the indictment of the number of the n distinguished Senator from Kentucky-Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. Will the Senaour very midst; and our State, striving as she forerunner of civil strife surely has come into tor pardon me for a moment? As I said, I is to maintain a position of strict neutrality, never pretend to dony the charges in the news-papers that I see against me now. I will de-ny one other, and it shall be the last. I tried gloon; the last reed on which to lean our this system of denial. I was represented to have uttered some sentiments in Kentucky, not long ago, in one of the leading papers of Kentuckians who are proud of the name, con-

so atrocious that I thought I was warranted ing his reasons to be the action of the com-

In conclusion, we recommend the Board to The day after they were contradicted the pa- a careful study of the militia law, us well as a per in which they originally appeared came careful consideration of the consequences of out, saying: "We see they are contradicted their recent order. HIGH PRIVATE. HIGH PRIVATE.

Who Cares?

The following characteristic poem is in the The only other newspaper matter which I Sunday Times—from the pen, we take it, of will contradict sthus: I saw it stated that the Governor of Kentucky and myself sent a tel-

New York has been disgracing itself bestating that Kentucky was ready to contribute seven thousand men to sustain the cause, &c. I

false. I had not such correspondence of any kind and I are happy to be able to say, in humanitarians on this subject; for surely, if regard to the Governor of my Common- anything in the word is entitled to our symthe men who have vountarily departed to shed

> Who Canes? Who CARES?
>
> Down in a basement damp and cold,
> Where the air is rank and the wills are old,
> Where the sun never comes, and the rats are bold,
> Is a woman at prayers.
>
> A woman so sad and so thin! end! fear
> Without food to cat or a triend to cheer;
> But—she's only the wife of a volunter!
> Who cares?

Her husband's eway! on land or on sen, lle's figuting for you and fighting for me; He's fighting for all that is great and free, As a patriot dires.

He's shedding his blood for all we bold dear—She's begging for bread—she's begging us here;
But—she's only the wife of a volunteer!

Who cares!

Proclamation by the Governor.

To the Sheriff of Jefferson county: WHEREAS, LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU, Senator elect from the Senatorial District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth words of the city of Louisville, has resigned sold office

Scuetor.

Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Communication of Kentucky, do hereby freethant an electron be held in the First, Second, hird, Fourth, Fitth, and Sixth Wards of the city of Lonivelle, at the several places of voting theresession of 1860?

This it the power to instruct the Command-cr-in-chief of the ntilitia how he shall regulate his command? Are they justified in departing from the instructions given in the net creating such board of commissioners? These are questions which concern the State at large, as well as the State Guard.

In the 3d article of the militia law, among the other datics of the Inspector General, the following is laid down: "Under the authority of the Commondary abids he shall sense to the Commonwealth."

Third, Fourth, Inth. and Sixth Wards of the city and that, and Sixth Wards of the city and the common of a Senstor tor suid sensor of a Senstor tor suid sensor in 1861. For the election of a Senstor tor suid sensor in 1862, for the election of a Senstor tor suid sensor in 1862, for the election of a Senstor tor suid sensor in 1862, for the election of a Senstor tor suid sensor in 1862, for the election of a Senstor tor suid sensor in 1862, for the election of a Senstor tor suid sensor in 1862, for the election of a Senstor tor suid sensor in 1862, for the election of a Senstor tor suid sensor in 1862, for the election of a Senstor tor suid sensor in 1862, for the election of a Senstor tor suid sensor in 1862, for the election of a Senstor tor suid sensor in 1862, for the election of a Senstor tor suid sensor in 1862, for the election of a Senstor tor suid sensor in 1862, for the election of a Senstor tor suid sensor in 1862, for the election of a Senstor tor suid sensor in 1862, for the election of a Senstor tor suid sensor in 1862, for the election of a Senstor tor suid sensor in 1862, for the election of a Senstor tor suid sensor in 1862, for the election of a Senstor tor suid sensor in 1862, for the election of a Senstor to suid sensor in 1862, for the election of a Senstor to suid sensor in 1862, for the election of a Senstor to suid sensor in 1862, for the election of a Senstor to suid sensor in 1862, for the election of a Senstor to suid sensor in 1862, for the election of a Senstor tor suid sensor in

B. MAGOFFIN,

By the Governor. Thos. B. Monroe. Jr., Secretary of State. july 12 w&t-w3m



 $\Gamma^{0}$  the people of Franklin and adjoining counties, I would announce that I have employed a Gunsmith to carry on the

Gunsmithing Business. IN ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES

the amendment of 1861, the act creating said board of commissioners prescribes that: "A part of the money horrowed may be used for the purpose of having the Active Militia suitably trained, and the purchase of camp and other equippage necessary to the active serious Militia Survey of the survey

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned, having been compelled by the 1 te fire to change his location, has removed his order the Inspector General that certain en-campments shall be had of the Kentucky to the room lately occupied by Bayer and College to the room lately occupied by Bayer and Caltenbran, on Main Street, opposite to the Mansion House, where he will be pleased to see his old ensembranes and man new ones. He hopes by strict attention to business, and by charging reasonable prices, such as suit the times, to merit und receive a lair proportion of public patronago.

L. STREIFF.

LOOK OUT!

THE unsettled accounts of the late C. G. Graham are in the hands of James Harlan, ir., and J. W. Pruett, to cluse. All over \$100 in the hands of Harlan, and the balance in the hands of Pruett. It will

Glad News for the Unfortunate!

THE LONG SOUGHT FOR



CHEROKEE REMEDY! An unfailing Specific for all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, and a General Alter-ative and Blood Purifier.

THIS "REMEDY" CURES WHEN ALL OTHER PREPARATIONS FAIL. \_\_\_\_

the law provides, for such a reason, we are unable to understand. Can it be denied that this Board are not seeking, in the most available to understand. Sold in Frankfort by W. H. Averill and J. M. Mills Wilson Peter & Co., and Raymond & Tyler, Louis-cett Topher Tenn.

Sold in Frankfort by W. H. Averill and J. M. Mills Wilson Peter & Co., and Raymond & Tyler, Louis-cett Tyler, Louis-cett



STEAM PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

YEOMAM OFFICE, FRANKFORT, KY.

WE call the attention of heads of Colleges, officers of Agricultural Societies, county officers, Magistrates, and all others desiring good work on the best terms, to our superior facilities for printing CATALOGI ES, CIRCULARS, PREMIUM LISTS, BLANKS OF ALL KINDS.

Books, Pampilets, Cards, Bill-Ibads, Posters, Letter-Heads, See, d.c., d

We have the greatest variety of wood and meta types of the latest styles, entirely new; STEAM POWER & CARD PRESSES, fine paper and ink, of all kinds and colors, and employing the must experienced workmen, we are enabled to turn out all kinds of workin as tyle equal to any office in the West, and at prices as low as the same can be dono in Louisville or Cincinnuti.

IT lawyers visiting Frankfort to attend any of the Courts, can have their briefs or business cards printed at the shortest actice.

IT Particular atteation given to printing in inks of different colors. All orders will receive prompt attention. Address

S. I. M. MAJOR & CO., Frankfort, Ky.

NEW BOOK BINDERY.

MAJOR & OVERTON.

WILL exceute all orders for binding, and work in any department of the business, at their room over KEENON & GIBBONS' Book Storo, on Main street, blajor's Building.

DICK'S ACCOUNTANT

DICK'S ACCOUNTANT

DISPATCH PATENT.

DISPATCH PATENT.

The Inventor's Claims at acknowledged and protected by the Governments of Counds, the United States, and Great Britain;

to all whom it may concern.

What I claim is my invention is, the contrivance of keeping accounts current, of whitever kind, description, or variety, in printed form, by keeping the statements of the several necounts standing in printers' type, or their equivalents, the type being so arranged in form as to admit of being readily and quickly re-adjusted in any particular part, where an account may have undergone a cimage, by the lapse or time or the entront of business transactions; so that, when readjusted in all such parts up to any given date, an impression then taken from the type shall exhibit, in printed form, the true state of all the accounts as kept, accurately representing all the balances or conclusions, in accordance with the ead or ends contemplated in keeping the record; rendering it, in commercial business, a balance sheet of the most compact and perfect character, the details of management being substraitally as recited in specification, wherein it is shown, that the fact or facts to be recorded, may be represented by figures, symbols, dates, or numbers, used either separately or in combination, or by whatever else will indicate the fact or facts as desired; and furthermore, based on this prinary invention, I also claim the devicoor contrivance of rendering or transmitting accounts in partial or full statements, when the statement or statements so sent are, thus, or substantially thus, kept in type, by the contrivances of my invention, be the medium of transmission what it may; but the particular mode of rendering accounts by the use of the Dispatch Machine, constituted of Aproa Movement, Reel, and Cutter stamp, I claim in the breadest and influst sense; and also the machine itself, embrueing all its forms and modes of operating as indicated in describing it, either as a simple hand instrument, or as propelied by machinery. And in connection with these specifi

to his Agent and Attorney.

\*\*John J. Hannes, London, England, T. To "Lex." who in the Moatreal Gazette of 1st February, 1960, proacounces the "idea" of keeping accounts current "in type," a gross absurdit, " thanks counts current 'in type," a gross absurdity," thanks are hereby tendered, and the assurance given, that this gross absurdity is all that Mr. Dick has patential in the domain of keeping accounts. This claims hinder no operation therein into which this gross absurdity is not piratically sauuggled in any manner, neither bodily nor partially; neither directly nor indirectly; neither explicitly nor symbolically; this ground his claims cover, and nothing more; the absolute monopoly of this ubsurdity and nothing else, is all he asks as his claims, rationally read, attest.



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them worths.

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Janudice, Debility of the Nervina System, Diseases of the Neduces, and all diseases arising trom a disordered liver or weakness of the stomach and digestivo organs, are speedily and permanently cured by the GERMAN BITTERS.

The Bulsamic Cordial has acquired a reputation surpassing that of any similar preparation extant.—
It will cure, WITHOUT FAIL, the most severe und long-

standing Cold, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza Croup, Phermonia, Iocipicut Chasamption, and has performed the most astonishing cures ever known of

Known of Confirmed Consumption.

A few doses will also at once check and cure the most severe DIARRHCA proceeding from Cold in The Bowels.

These medicines are prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson & Co., No. 418 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., and are sold by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere, at 55 cents per hottle.

The medicine server to the street of the severy where, at 55 cents per hottle.

The medicine server to the severy to this agents.

EXTRACT OF TOBACCO,

For dipping Sheep and Lambs, and for destroying all kinds of Vermin on other animals.

THE Manufacturers of this age and valuable preparation, beginning to the severy to this effectual remedy for destroying and control of the server to the server to this effectual remedy for destroying all kinds of Vermin on the server to the server to

tle.
In the Almanae published annually by the proprietors, called EVERY BORY'S ALMANAC, you will find testimum and commendatory notices from all parts of the country. These Almanaes are given awny by all our ngents.

CAUTIDN.—Beware of a spurious article called Hoofland's Superior German Bitters. Be sure to get Hoofland's tienuine Bitters, manufactured by C. M. Jackson & Co., Philadelphia. None Genuine witbout the signature of C. M. Jackson on the wrapper of each bottle.

Sold in Lagrange by Jas. Hoopwood; in Frankfort y W. H. Averill, and all druggists.

BOOK BINDING.

A. C. KEENON informs his friends and former customers, that having regained his health, he has purchased back from A. G. Hodges the Binders sold to him in November last, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicite a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

IT CLERES will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS ruled to any pattern, and of the very best quality of paper.

paper.

IT BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufac-tured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.

IT Bindery at the old stand, over Harlan's Law
Office.

oei28 wit-wtf

Lots for Sale

I HAVE several beautifur vacant building lots for a mere trifle. Restante.

Thos. A. THEOBALD.

The several beautifur vacant building lots for a mere trifle. Restante for a mere trifl fort. jy91 w&tw tf

YOU CAN'T FIND AN ARTICLE THAT SUITS AS WELL AS HEIMSTREETS INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE Apotheearies and Consumers all testify that It is the Only Reliable Article

For the Bald and Grey. Read the testimony from Kentucky. PADUCAH, KY., July 27, 1860.

Dear Sir :—I have used Heimstreet's Inimitable Hair Restorative, and an satisfied, from an experience in all other preparations for the like purpose, that it is the only article ever before the public worth purchasing. Yours trub.

JOHN G. DALY.

PAUCCAH, KY., July 18

MESSRS, W. E. HAGAN, & Co, Troy, N. Y: MESSRS, W. E., HAGAN, & Co, Troy, N. Y:
Geuts:—A bove please find statement of Mr. John G.
Daly, merchant of our city, in regard to HEIMSTREET'S
INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE. This testimony is
given after having used most of the preparations
now before the public clausing to be liair Restoratives, and mast be considered conclusive as to the
merits of the hiconatable. An ontof the large size.
Forward by Railroad double the quantity we had betore. Very truly yours.
W. A. BELL.

We have the greatest variety of wood and meta types of the latest styles, entirely new;

\*\*TEAR POWER & CARD PRESSES\*\*
inc naper indink, of all kinds and colors, and employing the most experienced working a style styles, entirely new;

as freely as water upon the scalp, and with as much sloging the most experienced working a style equal to a strength of the process, and with as much safety—is composed of oil and stimulating spirits, and as an article for the toilet lins no equal-

Read one of the many letters received by the Pro-St. Lot'ls, Mo., August 2, 1860,

MESSES, W. E. HAGAN, & Co., Troy, N. Y.

Gents:—The happy results tending the use of Heinstreet's INIMITABLE (in every sense of the word)
Heinstreet's INIMITABLE (in every sense of the word)
Hair Restorative seems to demand that I should give my testimony that other ladies might profit by it. I have never used a hair preparation that I liked so well. It has completely restored every hair that was grey, to the color it was in grilhood, and has brought it out thick and bealthy. I was induced to use the article by Mr. Reynolds, your agent here. If this letter will be of service, you may publish it.

Very respectfully yours,
Mrs. M. BORST, Brooklya st,
Sold every where—Price 50c and \$1 per bottle. MESSRS, W. E. HAGAN, & Co., Troy, N. Y.

W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y. aprils w&t-w3.n



BEFORE TAKING THE AFTER TAKING THE ELIXIN.

DR. WRIGHT'S CELEBRATED

REJUVENATING ELIXIR!! Prepared on the strictest Pharmaceutical principles by one of the ablest Chemists of the age.

b) one of the ablest Chemists of the age.

This is altogether a new medicine, the result of modern discoveries in the vegetablo kingdom, being an entirely new and abstract method of cure, irrespective of all the old and worn-out systems published by accomplished quacks to the suffering. Dr. Wright, well knowing the deception practised upon the uninitiated, felt it his daty at once to have this Elixir tested by the whole Medical Faculty, who, without even one dissenting voice, have given in their adherence to its perfect and undivided control over the whole physical man when his frame has been reduced, and when all other medicines known to the Pharmacoposia have been triedin vain. Long thought, reduced, and when all other medicines known to the Pharmacoposia have been triedin vain. Long thought, years of patient investigation, and a net desperandom determination, have crowned the Doctor's efforts, and he now offers the Elixir to suffering humanity as the only thing that can cure the following

manity as the only thing that can curo the following diseases—namely:

GENERAL IN BILITY,

MEXTAL AND PHYSICAL DEPRESSION,

DETERMINATION OF BLOOD TO THE HEAD,

IMECILITY,

CONFUSED IDEAS,

HYSTERIA,

GENERAL IRRITABILITY,

RESTLESSNESS AND SLEEPLESSNESS AT NICHT

ABSENCE OF MUSCULAR EFFICIENCY,

LOSS OF APPETITE,

DYSPEPSIA,

EMACIATION,

LOW SPIRITS,

DISORGANIZATION OF THE ORGANS OF GENERATION,

PALPITATION OF THE HEART,

And, in fact, all the geneemitants of a nervous and

And, in fact, all the concomitants of a nervous and debilitated state of the system.

It is quite different from alcoholic preparations. It is not subject to reactions in any shape; it continues to exert its influence, gradually and efficiently, us long as the least necessity exists for its presence.

long as the least necessitic exists for its presence.

As a Female Medicine,

It is equally powerfur and effective, and restores the
equilibrium sooner and safer than all the other medicines which for years have llooded the market, and
which are only injurious, in place of assisting or
renovating the constitution; for a very good reason
too, that they are only made from the effusions of
mindsignorunt of the Medical profession altogether.

No Timerals!

DR. HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN DITTERS

AND

DR. HOOFLAND'S BALSAMIC COR
THE great standard medicines of the present age, have acquired their great popularity only through to trial. Unbounded satisfaction is readered by them in all cases; and the people have pronounced them worthy.

And The great standard medicines of the present age, have acquired their great popularity only through the cause may have been—forsake at once whatever have trial. Unbounded satisfaction is readered by them in all cases; and the people have pronounced them worthy.

And The great standard the people have pronounced them worthy.

And The great standard the people have pronounced them worthy.

Anl you will soon find yourself a new man—a pride instead of the reverse, to your friends, and a health, sound, and worthy member of the human family. It Plrice \$2 per buttle, or three bottles for \$5, and forwarded by mail to all parts of the United States and United States and Canadas. The trade supplied at a liberal discount. beral discount.
For sale by the proprietors.
J. WRIGHT & CO.

J. WRIGHT & CO.
21 and 151 Chartres street,
New Orleans, Ln.
Sold in Frankfor by W. H. Averill, J. M. Mills, and
all Druggistseverywhere.
Raymond & Tyler, and Wilson, Peter & Co., Louisville, wholesale agents.

destroying all kinds of Vermin on other animals.

THE Manufacturers of this aew and valuable preparation, begleave to call the attention of Farmers and Graziers to this effectual remedy for destrojing Ticks, Lice, and all other insects injurious to animals and veretation, and preventing the alarming attacks of the Fly and Scab on Sheep.

Its use not only removes the vermin on animals, but cleanses and purifies the skin, thereby materially beaefiting their geogral health, and greatly improving wood, both in quality and quantity.

This urticle completely supersedes that Inhorious and disagreeably work of preparation in your own buildings for Sheep-washing, as it is ready at all times, in any climate, and for all descriptions of Sheep, even for ewes in lamb, and can be furnished at a much reduced cost.

FISHER & CO. marl5 w3m SOLE AGENTS, 23 Central Wharf, Boston. A Specific for Hooping-Cough

A Specific for Hooping-Cough
I is known by a few individuals in the counties of
Jefferson, Shelby, and Oldham that I have a remedy that effectually cures Hooping-Cough. If there are remedies in America or Europe that cures, it is not within my knowledge, (except the one I use,)
Physicians tell the families they attend it can't be cured. I have no doubt they are candid in what they state. To get the medicine in use, and lull to sleep a deep-rooted prejudice, the faculty are invited to get the medicine, and save the little ianoceats whom they attend, and tell them no more it cannot be cured. One dollar will pay for two hottles, which is a sufficiency for onnehild. This toolicine can be conveyed to any part of the United States by express for a mere trifle. Residence Green street, between Ployd and Preston, south side, No. 4-9, Louisville, Kys.

"ATRICK MAJOR. M. D. a mere triffe, Residence ood and Proston, south side, No. 4-9, Louisville PATRICK MAJOR, M. D.

RELUGIEDOS GENCINE PREPARATIO:

EXTRACT BUCHU.

For Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel
Diseases, Female Complaints, and all
Diseases, Female Complaints, and all
Diseases of the Sand Organs.

Arlsing from Excesses and Imprudences in Life,
and removing all Improper Discharges from the
Bladder, Kidneys, or Sexual Organs, whether existing in MALE OR FEMALE.

From whitever cause they may have originated, and NO MATTER OF HOW LONG STANLING, Giving Health and Vigorto the Frame, and Bloom JOY TO THE AFFLICTED!!!

JOY TO THE AFFILCTED!!!

It cures Nervous and Debilitated Sufferers, and removes all the Symptoms, among which will be found Indisposition

to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Newton, Loss of Power, Loss of Metuory, Hifficulty of Breathing, General Weakness, Horror of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulaess, Dimaess of Vision, Langaor, Universal Lussitude of the Muscular System, often Enormous Appetite; with Dyspeptic Symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skiu, Pallid Countenance, and Emptions on the Face, Pain in the Head, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, Frequently Back Spots Flying before the eyes, with temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight, Want of Attention, Great Mohility, Restlessness, with Horror of Society. Nothing is more Desirable to such patients than Solitude, and nothing they more dread than fear for themselves; no repose of manner, no earnestness, no speculation but a hurried transition from one question to another.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on—whi

tion from one question to another.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on—whi this medicine invariably removes—soon follows Los OF POWER, FATLITY, AND EPILETTIC FITS, in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those directled diseases—INSANITY AND CONSUMTION. The records of the INSANE ASYLIMS, and the medaneholy deaths by CONSUMTION, bear ample testimony to the truth of these assertions. In Innatic asylums, the most melaneholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute. Neither Mirth or Grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate.

"With wooful measures wand despair."

"With wooful measures wan despair, Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled." Debility is most terrible; and has brought thousands upon thousands to untimely graves, thus blasting the ambition of many a noble youth. It can be cured by the use of this

INFAULIBLE REMEDY. IN FALLIBLE REMEDY.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, the Fluid Extract Bremt will enreyou. Try it, and be equivined of its officacy.

Bevous of Quack Nostroms and Quack Indions, who fulsely boast of abilities and references. Citizens know and avoid them, and save Long Suffering. Money, and Exposure, hy sending or culling for a bottle of this Popular and Specific Remedy.

It allus all pain and inflammation, is perfectly pleasaut in its taste and odor, but immediate in action.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU Is prepared directly according to the Rules of PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY.

PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY.

with the greatest necuracy, and chemical knowledge, and enre devoted in its combination. See Professor Dewers' Valuable Works on the Practice of Physic, and most of the late standard Works on Medicine.

The mass of VOLINTARY TESTIMONY in possession of the Proprietor vonehing its virtues and curative powers is numerise, embracing names well known to "Personally appeared hefore me, an alderman of the city of Philadelphia, II. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who, being dub sworn, does say, that his preparation contains no Narcotic, Mercury, or injurious Drug, but are purely vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.
Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of November, 1854.

WM. B. HIBBERD, Alderman."

Price \$1 per Rottle, or Six for \$5, Delivered to any Address.

Accompanied by reliable and responsible Certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, Clerg, men, and others.

and others,
Prepared and sold by H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical & Analytical Chemist,
No. 52 South 10th Street, below Chestnut, Assembly
Buildings, Philadelphia, Pa.
Tr To be had of all Druggists and Dealers
Procedure of the Chited States, Canadan, and British

Ask for Helmhold's—Take no other CURES GUARANTEED.

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Dr. MERWIN'S FEVER & AGUE PILLS.

the permanent cure of Ferer and Ague Chills, Fever Congestive Chills, Renaltent Fever, Bilious Fever, Dumb Aque, and all periodical diseases that have their origin in the miasmatic effluvia arising from decayed vege-

THESE "Pills" never fail to cure all of the above named Fevers, and what is better, they also act as a preventive, if taken occasionally or daily, while exposed to the infection. Hence the old adage, "An occase of precentice inverth a pound of care," DR. MERWIN'S "Fever and Agne Pills" DIFFER FROM ALL OTHER Chill Medicines, in the following particulars:

1st. They never full to perform a speedy and perinent cure. 3d. They are agreeeble and convenient to take
4th. They contain no poissoners

th. They contain no poisonous minerals, being trely vegetable.

5th. They do not impair the organic functions of the stomach or any part of the system.

5th. They require no other medicine to prepare the stem for their reception, or atterwards to allay

For the Whiskers and Hair.

system for their reception, or atterwards to allay irritution.

7th. They are not a northern "catch-penny humbug," but are prepared by gentlemen that were born, reared and educated under the benign influence of southern institutions.

IT REMEMBER when you purchase these Pills, that YOU ARE NOT contributing means for "Yankee Emigrant Aid Societies," or "Sharp's rifles and bowie knives, for "Bleeding Kansas," as you many times have done, in buying northern articles.

We wish all to distinctly understand that this is a Southern Memicrae, perpared from the simple plaats that grow in our Wood-lands, on our Riverbanks. Bayous, and Lakes.

IT As a special merit, we wish to call attention to the fact, that in using this Medicine you only take a few Pills. Is not this preferable to scallowing a pint of nauseous mixture which, at best, can only produce the same result!

IPPrice \$1 per Rottle.

ONE DOLLAR and four 3 cent postage stamps, inclosed to the Proprietors or to almost any Deuler in Medicines in the Southern States, will insure a bottle of Pills by return mail.

POTTER & MERWIN, Sole Proprietors.

Manuphis, Tenn. Mamphis, Tenn.
Sold in Frankfort by J. M. Mills and W. H. Averill.
Wilson. Peter & Co., and Raymond & Tyler
Louisville, Ky., Wholesale Agents.
oet16 w&t-wtf

Notice

HARLAN, C. H., KENTUCKY, October 13, 1860, October 13, 1860.

COMMITTED to the Jail of Harlan county on the 9th inst., two likely negro men, calling themselves Henry Tate and Andy Fineastle, Henry is about 29 years old, about 5 feet 10 inches high, weights 165 or 70 pounds; says he came from Grainger, Tennessee, and belonged to a man by the name of Whitesides, at Bean Station, in said county. Henry is of a copper color, very sensible, and says he is a hacksmith by trade. Andy is about 6 feet high, weights 155 or 80 pounds; has on whiskers; his neck and under his chin is very rough and bumpy; of a copper color, and says be came from the same county and State, and belonged to a man by the name of Fineastle, at Rutledge. The owners of said slaves are hereby roquested to come forward, prove said slaves, pay expenses, and take them. quested to come for water,
penses, and take them.
HEZEKIAH JENNINGS,
Jailer of Harlan County,

KENTUCKY FARMER.

KENTUCKY FARMER.

WE have made an arrangement with Mr. II.

HOWAIG GKATZ, to take charge of the
editorlal department of the KENTICKY FARMER, and can promise our subscribers a first class
Agricultural Journal.

The "Farmer" is the only Agricultural paper in
the State, and will be devoted to the peculiar interests of this latitude, and we will spare no pains to
make it thoroughly reliable in every department of
Agricultural Literature. Its circulation is rapidly
increasing in every part of the State; and it will be
found an admirable advertising medium, for those
having Land, Stock, Agricultural Implements, Seeds
Trees, &c., &c., for sale.

I. Tone dollar per unnum is the very moderate
price at which we will mail it to subscribers,
oct25 wat-wti

A. G. HODGES & CO.

MOFFAT'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID Life Pills and Phænix Bitters. THESE MEDICINES have now been before the public for a period of THRTY YEARS, and during that time have maintained a high character in almost every part of the Globe, for their extraordinary and immediate power of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearl. every kind of disease to which the human frame is limble.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases in which the

VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES Are well known to be infallible.

\*\*DXSPEPSIA\*, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure. healthy bile, instead of the state and aerid kind; FLATULENCY, Loss of APPETITE, HEARTBURN. HEARTBURN, ANNIETY, LANGUAR, AMELANCHOLY, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of the state of the st COSTIVENESS, by cleansing the whole leagth

the intestines with a solvent process, and without plence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive FEVERS of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of respira-tion in such cases, and the thorough solution of all The Live Mencines have been known to cure RIHII MATISM permanently in three weeks, and GOIT in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles und ligaments of the

DROPSHES of all kinds, by freeing and strength-ning the kidneys and bladder; they operate most elightfully on those important organs, and hence ave ever been found a certuin remedy for the worst asses of GRAVEL. Also WORMS, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these crea-

SCURVY, ULCERS, and INVETER-ATE SORES, by the perfect purity which these LIFE MEDICINES give to the blood, and all the SCORBITIC ERUPTIONS and BAD COMPLEXIONS, by their afterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, and the morbid state of which occasions all eruptive complaints, sullow, eloudy, and other disagreeable complexions.

The use of these Pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of SALT RIPUM, and a

COMMON COLDS and INFLUENCE will al-

wans be cured by one dose, or by two in the worst cases,

Pales.--The original proprietor of these Medicines, was curred of Piles, of 35 years standing by the use of the LIFE MEDICINES alone.

FOVER AND AGITE.—For this scourge of the Western country, these Medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease—a cure by these medicines is permanent—TRY THEM, BE SATISFIELL, AND BE CURED.

BILLOIS FEALERS AND LIVER COMPLIANTS.—General Debutty, loss of Appetite, and Diseases of Females—the Medicines have been used with the most beneficial results in cases of this description: Kings Evil, and Scrapula, in its worst forms, yields to the mid yet powerful action of these remarkable Medicines. Night Sweats, Nervous Dehility, Nervous Complaints, of all kinds. Palpitation of the Heart, Paioters, Cobe, are speedily cured. on of the Heart, Panters' Cobe, are speedily cure MERCURIAL DISEASES,—Persons who constitutions have become impaired by their judicious use of Mernury, will find these Medicines a perfect cure, as they never fail to cradicate from the system all therefects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsparilla,

Prepared and sold by W. B. MOFFAT.

335 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Influency, any Irritation or Sore-uess of the Threat, Relieve the Harking (bugh in Consump-time, Brancktin, Asthony, & Coturn, Clear & give PUCLIC SPEAKERS, and SINGERS.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the lungs. "Browns Brouchal Trackes," commining demulcedt ingredients, allay Pulmonary and Bronchial Irritation.

BROWN'S "That trouble in my Throat. (for which the "Traches" are a specific)
TROCKES having made me often a mere whisperer." BROWN'S "Irecommend their use to PUBLI SPEAKERS." REV. E. II. CHAPIN.
"Great service in subduing BOARS
BROWN'S NESS." REV. DANIEL WISE

BROWN'S NESS."

REV. DANIEL WISE.

'Almost instant relief in the di
tressing labor of breathing peculi
to ASTINA."

BROWN'S

"Contain no Opinm or anothing in.
TROCHES jurious."

BR.A. A. HAYES.

Chemist, Basto

BROWN'S men with Speakers and Singers." Frol. M. STACY JOHNSON. Teacher of Music, Southern TROCHES

BROWN'S

REV. E. ROWLEY, A. M.

President of Athens College, Tean.

TROCHES

TY FIVE CENTS A BOX & H.

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS? DO YOU WANT WHISKERS? DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE? DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?

BELLINGHAM'S For the Whiskers and Hair.

The subscribers take pleasure in announcing to he Citizens of the United States, that they have ob-ained the Agency for and are now enabled to offer in the American public, the above justly celebrated and world renowned article.

THE STIMTLATING ONGUENT repared by Dr. C. P. BELLINGHAM, as emineur scian of London, and is warranted to bring out

WHISKERS OR A MUSTACHE,

WHISAERS UR A MUSIAURE, in from three to six weeks. This article is the only one of the kind used by the French, and in London and Parisit is in universaluse.

It is a beautiful, economical, soothing, yet stimulating compound, acting as if by magic upon the roots, causing a beautiful growth of luxuriant hair. If applied to the scalp, it will cure BALDESS, and cause to spring up in place of the bald spots a fine growth of new bair. Applied according to directions, it will turn med or towy hair DARK, and restore gray hair to its original color, leaving it soft, smooth, and theyible. The "Onstrem" is an indispensable article in every gentleman's toilet, and after one week's use they would not for any consideration be without it.

The subscribers are the only Agents for the article in the 1 niced States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Price One Dollar a hox—for sale by all Druggists and Dealers; or a box of the "Ongnent" (warranted to have the desired effect) will be sent to any who desire it, by mail (direct.) securely packed, ou receipt of price and postage, \$1 is.

Apply to or address
HORACE L. HEGEMAN & CO.,

DRUGGISTS &C.,

23 William Street, New York

This article enables those whose health or circenstances do not permit an increase of family, to regulare or limit the number of their offspring without injuring the constitution. It is the only safe and sure preventative against Pregnoncy and Disease. The above article can be sent by unit to may part of the United States or Canada, two for \$1 and \$5 per dozen.

DR. G. W. BOND'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. These Pills are the only medicine married or single ladies can rely upon with safety and certainty for the immediate removal of Obstructions, irregularities etc. They should not be used during Pregnancy. Price \$2 per box. Each box contains \$2 pills. Sent Price \$2 per box. Each box contains 72 pills. Sent

Proclamation of the Governor.

made to me from many good citizens of this Commonwealth, praying me to issue a procla-mation forbidding the march of any forces of this or any other State or States over our soil to make an upprehended attack upon the Federal forces at Cairo, in Illinois, or to disturb any otherwise the peaceful attitude of Kentucky with reference to the deplorable now waging between the United States and the Confederate States. And whereas, numerous applications from like good citizens of this Commonwealth have also been made to me, praying me to issue a proclamation forbidding the occupation of any post or place, or the march over our sacred soil by any force of the United States for any purpose. And whereas, it is made fully evident, by every indication of public sentiment, that is the determined purpose of the good people of Kentucky to maintain, with courageous firmness, the fixed position of self-defense proposing or intending no invasion or aggression towards any other State or States, lorbidding the quartering of troops upon her soil by either of the hostile sections, but simply standing aloof from an unmatural, horrid and Inmentable strife, for the existense of which Kentucky neither by thought, word, nor act, is in any wise responsible. And whereas, the policy thus recommended by so many of my fellow-citizens of all political leanings, is, in my judgment, wise, peaceful, safe, and honorable, and the most likely to preserve pence and amity between the neigh-boring bordering States on both shores of the Ohio river, and protect Kentucky, generally, from the ravages of a deplorable war. And whereas, the arms distributed to the "State Guard," composed as it is of gentlemen equally conscientious and honest, who entertain the opinions of both parties, are not to be used against the Federal Government nor the Confederate States, but to resist and prevent encroachments upon her soil, her rights, he honor, and her sovereignty by either of the belligerent purties, and to preserve the pence, safety, prosperity, and happiness and strict neutrality of her peopte, in the hope she may soon have an opportunity to become a successful mediator between them; and in order to remove the unfounded district and sound to remove the unfounded distrust and saspicions of purposes to force Kentucky but of the Union, at the point of the bayenet—which unly have been strongly and wickedly engendered in the public mind in regard to my own position and that of the "State Guard," Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN,

Governor of the Commonwealth of Ken-tucky, and Commander-in-Chief of all her military forces, on land or water, have issue this my proclamation, hereby notifying and warning all other States, whether separate or united, and especially the "United States" and the "Confederate States," that I solemnly forbid any movement upon the soil of Kentucky or the occupation of any port, pest, or place whatever within the lawful boundary and jurisdiction of this State, by any of the forces under the orders of the States aforesaid, for any purpose whatever, until anthurized by invitation or permission of the Legislative and Executive authorities of this State previously granted. I also hereby especially and solennly forbid all good citizens of this Commonwealth, whether incorporated in the "State Guard" or otherwise, making any war-like or hostile demonstrations whatever against any of the authorities aforesaid, earnestly requesting all citizens, civil and military, to be obedient hereto; to be obedient to the laws and lawful orders of both the civil and military nuthorities; to remain when off military duty quietly and peaceably at their homes, pursuing their wonted lawful avocations; to refrain all words and acts likely to engender hot blood; and provoke collision; to pursue such a line of wise conduct as will promote Chemist, Basto
BROWN'S "A simple and ple-ant combinatio
for Cot ons, &c."
IR. G. F. BIGELOW.
BROWN'S "Beueficial in Broncentrs."
DR. J. F. W. LANE,
Boston,
"I have proved them excellent for
WHOOPING COLOR!"
BROWN'S "Beneficial when compelled to speak,
uffering from Color."
REV. H. W. WARREN,
Boston,
"Beneficial when compelled to speak,
uffering from Color."
REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON,
K. Loais,
"Feffectal in removing Bloarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so consense with Speakers and Singers."

BROWN'S "Feffectal in removing Bloarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so consense with Speakers and Singers."

La testing to pursue such a line of wise conduct as will promote peace and tranquality, and a sense of safety and scentity, and thus keep far away from our beloved land and people the deplorable calumities of invasion; but at the same time earnestly counseling my fellow-citizens of Kentucky to make prompt and efficient preparations to assume the armor and attitude prescribed by the paramount and supreme law of self-defense—and strictly of self-defense alone; praying Almighty God to have us ever-more in his holy keeping, and to preserve us in peace, prosperity, and security for-

In testimony whereof, I have here-L. s. seal of the Commonwealth to be uffixed. Done at Frankfort, this the 20th day of May, A. D. 1861, and in the 69th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:

B. MAGOFFIN.

Thos. B. Monroe, ar., See'y of State. Proclamation by the Governor. \$250 REWARD.

S250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

W'HEREAS, it has been under known to me that
JIM BROWN (n slaves), who killed and murdered Dr. W. A. Norwood, of Henderson county, on
the ist instant, has fled from justice, and is now going at large:
New, therefore, I. BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do berely,

Ing at large:

New, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do bereby offer a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the apprehension of said Jim Brown, and his delivery to the jailer of Henderson county, within one year from the date hereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my L.s. hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to he affixed. Hone at Frankfort, this 12th day of April, A. D., 1861, and in the 69th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:
Tho. B. Mongoe, Jr., Secretary of State,
By Jas, W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

Description. Jim Brown is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; and weighs about 140 pounds; has a bushy head, and whiskers nader the chin; is of very dark brown color; eyes rather pron ment, and smalling countenanee. He is frost-bitten and when last seen was barefooted, and dressed in a light-colored cont; is armed with a long rifled pistol, with the cock under the barrel. The citizens of Henderson and Henderson county, have also offered a reward of three hundred dollars for his apprehension.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it is represented to me that Thos B.

Juny, recognized to appear before the Police

Judge of Mt. Sterling, for examination on the charge
of shooting with intent to kill, Thomas threen; and
whereas, said Green did subsequently to said recognizance die und Thomas B. Judy did escape from
the Sheriff of Montgomery county, and is now going Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor

of the aforesaid Commonwealth, do hereby offer a reward of Five Rundred Bollars for the apprehension of the said Thos. B. Judy, and his delivery to the jailer of Montgomery county within one year from the date hereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set {1. s. } my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 13th day of March, A. P. 1861, and in the 69th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:

B. MAGOFFIN.

Tho. B. MONROE, Jr., Secretary of State.

The said Judy is 35 years old; six feet high, and well proportioned; of dark complexion; had whiskers when he left, and dresses neath, though not costly. mar20 w&t-w3m

Description.

Louisville & Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

O'N and after Monday, April 22, 1861, trains will leave Frankfort in follows:
Trains going West at 7:13, A. M., and 3:3 P. M.
Trains going West at 19:30, A. M., and 6:20, P. M.
The Morning Train West makes connection for Chicago, lenving Jeffersonville in 2:50 P. M.
The Aftermoon Train makes connection via Jeffersonville, New Alham, and Ohio, and Mississippi roads for the West and South.
The Nashville Trains leave Louisville at 7:45 A. M. and 7:00 P. M.—making close connectious for the South.

MISCELLANEOUS,

HARDIN'S GALLERY OF ART,

Corner St. Clair and Main Streets.

Entrance on St. Clair, opposite the Mausion House
FRANKFORT, KY.

HAVING opened a Gallery, the undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that he is prepared to take pictures in the best style. Ilaving a superior Camera, he thinks he can please those who may favor him with their patronage.

tronage.

Ambrotypes, Mclaincotypes, Photographs, &c., of sizes and in cases to snit the tastes of all, taken in the highest style of the ar and on moderate tyrms.

If He invites those who wish to get their likenesses taken, to call and see specimens of his work. Satisfaction will be given or no charge made.

apr14 w&t-wtf W. H. H. HARDIN.

MILITARY BOOKS.

HARDEE'S INFANTRY TACTICS! 2 vols. : Price \$2-by mail. \$2 25. CAVALRY TACTICS!

3 vols.: Price \$5-b; mail, \$5 40.

THE SOLDIER'S COMPANION! Price, 25 cents. M'CLELLAN'S BAYONET EXERCISE!

Price \$1 50. For sale by KEENON & GIBBONS, jel8 t-w&wit Frankfort, Kr.

HARDEE'S TACTICS AND

MANUAL OF KENTUCKY STATE GUARD.

2 VOLS .: PRICE \$2. KEENON & GIBBONS. Maia street, Frankfort.

HATS & CAPS.

WE have just received another addition to our spring stock, and have now on hand the lar and most complete assertment of o ntlemen's, Boys', and Youth's

HATS AND CAPS Ever brought to the city, embracing some entirely NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYL

Brown "Planter," The "Amazon," Brown "Stiff Brim," Claret "Stiff Brim,"

Gentlemen's Dress Hats, And an endless variety of other styles for men youths and boys.

Also, a full assortment of legant style of

STRAW GOODS. Having an extra large stock on hand, we are de-termined to close them out at prices lower than ever before offered in the city. Give us a call, and satisfy corrections.

KEENON & GIBBONS,
Dealers in Hats, Caps. Boots, Shoes, &c.
Main Street, Frankfort, Ky. PAPER HANGINGS. NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES

WALL PAPER.

LINEN AND PAPER

WINDOW SHADES CURTAIN FIXTURES, &C.,

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LOOK AT THIS M. L. PIERSON, Manufacturer of and Dealer in CHOICE CONFECTIONARIES.

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ADMIN.

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with the first monits of the class of second ended to his medical skill; and he can be found at all fines, except when professionally engaged, at our office, five miles from frankfort, on the Versailles turnpike.

B. C. SNEDAKER. feb28 witt-wtf

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